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HOOPEBROS&THOMAS

HAND BOOK
OF

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS

1880

WEST CHESTER, PA.

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NEW COLEUS.

A HAND-BOOK
—OF—
GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING
PLANTS,

Embracing Descriptions of the Most Popular Plants grown under
Glass, for various purposes.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

HOOPES, BROTHER & THOMAS,

Cherry Hill Nurseries,

WEST CHESTER, PA.

JOSIAH HOOPES.

ABNER HOOPES.

GEO. B. THOMAS.

1880.

PLANTS BY MAIL A SPECIALTY.

PHILADELPHIA:
WM. H. HOSKINS, PRINTER, 913 ARCH ST.
1880.

SALUTATORY.

Prefatory.—In presenting another annual Hand-Book of our Greenhouse and Bedding Plants to the public, it may not be deemed out of place to offer a few remarks explanatory of this department of our business.

The Result.—For twenty-six years we have been thus ministering to the refined taste of the people, and endeavoring to build up a reputation for strict integrity: in this, we trust, we have been successful, so that where one plant was formerly purchased, hundreds are now needed to meet the increasing taste for the beautiful, and we hope for a still greater demand.

Rapid Progress.—During the past year, the number of testimonials received in favor of the quality of our plants, as well as our system of packing, has been very largely on the increase; and on the other hand, complaints of any kind have been correspondingly few.

Our Aim.—Our desire is to so deal with our customers, that they may continue to favor us with their orders in the future, and they may rely upon our endeavors to give satisfaction in every instance, our aim being to send out none but perfectly healthy plants, true to name, and packed securely.

Our System.—In this laudable ambition, we have the assistance of employé^s, trained in our establishment, with many years of experience; and the frequent commendatory notices we receive, relative to the great care exercised in every particular, lead us to believe that our efforts have been successful.

Our Specialty.—All plants that are handsome, whether cultivated for the beauty of the leaf or flower, constitute our specialty. No matter how charming any one kind of flower may prove, still human nature demands a variety, and such we propose to furnish.

Distance Plants will carry Safely.—Judging from past experience, we really think some species would carry safely around the world. We forward live plants, without any trouble to Australia, Mexico, West India Islands, and to various European countries. Our orders from the Pacific coast are of daily occurrence. A lady from Dakota writes:—“*Not a leaf wilted:*” and another from Texas says—“*Roses look as fresh as though they had only left their abode a day, and had not come 3,000 miles.*”

Extent of our Glass-houses.—During the past season, our space was found inadequate to hold our increasing collections, so that three large glass structures were added to our already extensive range; these, with our former houses, now consist of over 25,000 square feet of glass. We do not propose, however, to disappoint any of our customers, and we will still further increase our facilities as soon as the necessity shall exist.

All Questions Answered.—We especially invite our friends to make any inquiries of us, that are not fully answered in the following hints on cultivation, &c. We are determined to popularize the culture of flowers by every means in our power, not only by sending out extra fine plants, but by teaching people how to grow them.

Prompt Attention.—Our customers may rely upon having their orders receive prompt attention. The moment they are taken from the mails, they are copied and handed to the foreman of the packing department to be filled; and rarely does it happen that the plants are not mailed the same day the order comes to hand. A customer lately writes us—“*Your promptness takes me by surprise.*”

Thanks.—We heartily extend our thanks to the very many old customers who have so kindly recommended our plants to the notice of their friends. By so doing, they not only enable us to increase our facilities for distributing cheap flowers, but they unconsciously increase the popular love for floriculture as well.

New Plants.—The increasing desire that is manifested for *New Plants*, has induced us to pay especial attention to this feature of our business; consequently our foreign agents are instructed to procure all the really valuable novelties as they appear. To those of our customers who are under the impression that the prices are exorbitant, we can only say, that their purchase in the first instance required a large outlay of money, which, together with the great risk of importing, and the comparatively small stock of plants we are enabled to procure, necessitates a much higher price than older plants of the same general character.

Our Guarantee.—Notwithstanding we are liable to be imposed upon by unprincipled persons, we nevertheless prefer that our friends shall feel they have received the full value of their money in every instance; we therefore remail any order that does not prove entirely satisfactory.

Our Cheap Plants.—Although our preference is to send out every plant from this establishment with a label attached, so that our customers may know what each plant in the package is, yet there is a large body of florists who, caring nothing for the names, greatly prefer trusting to our selection of varieties, and in return receive a greater number of plants. We have, therefore, compiled such a list, embracing the leading florists' flowers for bedding purposes, as well as for window culture, and we trust our friends will feel inclined, not only to patronize this "new departure" themselves, but to induce others to join with them in procuring splendid plants at exceedingly low prices.

A Necessity.—The many commendatory letters we receive, show conclusively that our beautiful flowers are fast becoming a real necessity in every home where taste prevails. We wish to encourage this refining tendency, until every home in our land shall possess at least one plant to gladden its inmates.

Too Generous.—We should not be blamed for a habit we have contracted, of adding plants gratis to most orders sent out. Some of our friends do not seem to comprehend the system that prompts us to award premiums in this manner. We do it to show our appreciation of the kind patronage we have received, and to convince all that we send every kind of plant safely through the mail. *Friends, increase our indebtedness to you by sending us still larger orders, and more of them, and rely upon our adding a greater number of extras.*

Rare Plants.—We invite especial attention to our rarer greenhouse and stove plants, which we have been increasing of latter years for the benefit of those in possession of conservatories, &c. Our collection of *Palms, Ferns, Dracenas, Marantas, Crotons, Caladiums, &c., &c.*, is particularly rich and beautiful. Where the selection of varieties in this line is entrusted to our judgment, purchasers may rely upon receiving none but the finest kinds, and as good specimens as we possess. By merely stating the amount they desire to invest, we will endeavor to make as attractive an assortment as possible for the money.

Not Cuttings.—From the size of our packages, many people suppose we must certainly send out simply "little slips," or rooted cuttings. This is not so. **OUR PLANTS HAVE ALL BEEN GROWN IN SINGLE POTS, WITH GENEROUS CULTURE, AND ARE WELL MATURED, so as to stand a journey of several weeks duration;** hence the popularity they now enjoy all over the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. A lady from Minnesota writes us, "*I must express my satisfaction, surprise and delight, at the size and vigor of the plants sent me by mail some two weeks ago. Had I been able to take them from your greenhouse in pots, I could not expect healthier, larger plants.*"

Our Hand-Book.—*We furnish this little treatise on flowers free to all applicants, as we confidently believe we shall be doing real missionary work in thus teaching the novice in floriculture how to take care of his or her plants.* To our patrons of former years, a copy will be mailed as soon as published.

Circulate our Hand-Book.—To the many kind friends who have so substantially encouraged us in the past, we say, will you not increase our indebtedness by sending us the addresses of all your acquaintances who are fond of flowers, and, in return, we will take pleasure in sending to each a copy of our Hand-Book. There are many thousands of persons scattered over the country, who would gladly accept our little treatise on flowers, did they but know of its usefulness, and it is our earnest wish to find them, and place a copy in their hands.

Our Illustrations and Instructions.—For the purpose of rendering our Hand-Book still more attractive, we have, in the present edition, inserted a large number of handsome new engravings, believing that a good illustration will often convey a better impression of the general character of a plant than the usual short description peculiar to the ordinary florists' catalogue. We also invite attention to another marked feature, now adopted for the first time, which is to give short cultural directions under each generic heading, and although these are necessarily very concise, yet we flatter ourselves they will be of great use to our customers, and their approval is what we most desire.

Our Grounds Illustrated.—So many of our customers at remote points having expressed a desire to see our plant-houses and specimen grounds, we have availed ourselves of the services of a first-class artist to make a sketch which we believe combines all the main features of this portion of our establishment. Owing however to the great extent of our floral department alone, it was found impossible to embrace the entire range of greenhouses, but enough has been shown to convey to our distant friends, an excellent idea of their magnitude and importance—a picture in fact that does the subject far more justice than any photographic illustration, and one that hereafter will form a charming feature to the cover of our annual "Hand Book of Beautiful Flowers."

Proper Season to Order.—In answer to numerous inquiries as to the proper time to mail plants, we respond, *whenever it best suits the purchaser to send for them.* We can forward just as securely in the depth of winter as in the mild days of spring; or during the warm summer season as in the more genial autumn. It matters not to us. *Bear in mind we guarantee their safe arrival at any season of the year.*

Plants by Express.—We have brought our system of packing orders in boxes to such perfection, that it matters little what the condition of the weather is, the contents of the box are very rarely injured in transit. During winter, each box is carefully lined with stout felt-paper, and the plants nicely done up in moss, containing just the necessary amount of moisture, neither too much nor too little. *We make no charges whatever for boxes and packing,* and always add sufficient plants to compensate for freight charges.

An Invitation.—We take great pleasure in extending a cordial invitation to all who are fond of flowers to visit our extensive grounds during the summer months, as we feel confident our specimen collection, both under glass and in the open air, will repay an examination.

Hardy Flowers.—We grow annually many hundred varieties of hardy perennial plants in pots for filling orders at the very shortest notice. This immense collection embraces some of the rarest and most elegant species belonging to our native flora. Under the heading of "Hardy Perennials," near the close of the present edition of our Hand Book, will be found an exceedingly choice selection of these popular flowers, together with many truthful illustrations of some of the most important species.

Our Nursery Department.—Although managed by another set of workmen, and entirely distinct in every way from our plant business, we are extensively engaged in the cultivation of both fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs. Our grounds now consist of over 300 acres in a high state of culture. Those of our friends desiring to purchase anything in this line, should write to us for our Catalogues No. 1, two 3 cent stamps, and No. 2, 10 cents, giving lists of varieties, descriptions and prices.

Our Centennial Medals.—We feel a pardonable pride in the Centennial Medals and Diploma awarded us by the U. S. Commission, for our display of EVERGREENS AND IVIES; and while we feel confident we could have succeeded equally as well with any other class of plants in our establishment, we selected the above as the most suitable, on account of their adaptability for making a fine continuous exhibit from the opening to the closing day of the great Exhibition. We have been amply compensated by the many complimentary notices received from all parts of the country, that out of the millions of people who visited the Exhibition, so large a number noticed our display among the very many attractive features on the Horticultural Grounds.

HINTS FOR PLANTS RECEIVED BY MAIL.

Small vs. Large Pots.—We desire to remind our customers that small plants received by mail do not need large-sized pots at first; one size larger than those in which they have been previously grown is amply sufficient, but when the roots become numerous around the outer edge of the ball, they may again be shifted into a larger size. Shifting into very large pots frequently injures a plant quite as much as if allowed to remain in a pot-bound condition.

Proper Soil.—The best compost for general potting purposes may be composed of rotted sods, well-decomposed manure, and a little clean sand. After potting, it is a good plan to give the plants a slight shade for a few days. Leaf-mold is excellent for ferns, &c. For full particulars see our "Table of Soils" on pages 6 and 7.

Watering Newly-Potted Plants.—Water thoroughly at first, but sparingly and judiciously afterward. Nothing so injures plants in pots as to have them stand in soaked soil. Far better allow the soil to become too dry, than to make it too wet.

THE MAILING SYSTEM.

A Great Discovery.—The system of sending plants hundreds of miles safely, per mail, may be classed as one of the valuable discoveries of modern times. Shipping by express was a great point gained, as it afforded a much quicker transit than the ordinary railroad freight, but the charges for great distances were too high for cheap plants. Before the proper method was discovered, the risk of drying-out, and other casualties, were certainly to be dreaded; but now all these have been overcome, and the most tender plants are sent to San Francisco and Europe with entire success.

Difficulties Surmounted.—But this system was not perfected without much trouble; various kinds of material had to be experimented with, and fully tested; the moss in which they are packed must contain the exact amount of moisture, and this too could only be ascertained by experience; even the plants must be prepared properly before starting on their long journey, and this as well was determined by careful and numerous experiments; so that now our packers put up the little bundles of plants as confident of success, as if they were to be opened again in a very few minutes.

Value of Mail Packages.—Were it not for the privilege vouchsafed us by Uncle Sam's mail bags, of carrying small packages all over the United States, at a mere nominal sum, and with expedition, thousands of people to-day would be obliged to dispense with numerous articles that are absolutely essential to their comfort and happiness.

A Good Illustration.—Take for instance, many localities throughout the Western States and Territories, situated thousands of miles from Eastern seed-stores and floral establishments; why, to-day the most humble home in these sections of our country, may equally with ourselves, enjoy the newer and elegant flowers, and at a no greater cost than they can be purchased across the counter of our stores.

Increased Facilities.—When purchasers take into consideration that the prices of plants have not advanced, but are in reality below those of former times; that we make no charge for packing; that we prepay the postal charges, and that the risk is scarcely to be thought of, every lover of flowers should enjoy the possession of a few at least, to make home more attractive at a very slight expense.

PREPARATION OF FLOWER BEDS.

Avoiding Failure.—"Anything that is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," is especially applicable to the formation of our beds of flowers. If the soil is merely dug, or due care not exercised in planning the location and outlines, failure will inevitably result.

Producing Good Effects.—Size is by no means an element of beauty; a small bed, nicely proportioned and neatly arranged, produces a far better effect than a large mass of plants jumbled together without system or method. Let the margins present an easy flowing outline, entirely devoid of angles, excepting in a garden where the geometrical system is adopted throughout. For small places one or more beds cut in the green turf is more satisfactory than the old time plan of bordering them with box, and encircling with a gravel walk.

Location.—In front of the main entrance to the dwelling, or opposite a conspicuous bay-window, or at a curve in the walk, is a good location for a flower-bed. Beds bordering a walk, or in the centre of the lawn, are entirely out of place.

How to do the Work.—After determining the shape, mark it out with stakes placed near together, and draw a stout cord tightly around them, cut carefully around the margin, and dig out the soil; fill in with rich compost (avoiding coarse, fresh manure) and light garden soil, being careful to raise the centre a few inches higher than the outer edge. Rake the surface smoothly, and remove all stones and sticks, as cleanliness is important.

PLANTING AND CARE OF FLOWERS.

Proper Arrangements.—The first point to be considered in arranging our plants in beds, is to have the tallest in the centre, with the others gradually decreasing in height, until the margin is reached, when the dwarf kinds must be used to serve as a border, or as it were, a frame to the picture. The arrangement of colors according to the rules of good taste and harmony, is understood by few florists, but is a feature that should never be overlooked.

Take Care of the Plants.—In setting out our plants, it is well to remember, that the sudden change from a warm greenhouse to the open air, is often deleterious to their health. Consequently plants should be placed in a partially shaded situation for a few days, before consigning them to their final position. After planting, soak the ground thoroughly, and shade with newspaper or other light material, and sprinkle the foliage every evening should the weather prove dry.

Kill the Weeds.—Above all, never neglect the weeding operation, or what is better, never allow weeds to show at all, but frequently stir the soil, and thus destroy the germs before they put in an appearance.

WINDOW GARDENING.

Good Luck.—Careful attention to the needs of plant-life during the winter-season in doors, is the essential feature to be observed to insure "good luck with flowers." The main points may be summed up as follows: A bright sunny window, moderate warmth in the apartment, watering thoroughly when necessary; sponging off the leaves occasionally, repeatedly stirring the soil, and fumigating when insects are troublesome.

How to Kill Insects.—To perform the latter, remove the plants to a shed or other unused apartment, and with dampened tobacco-stems, give them a thorough smoking, being careful not to let the latter blaze, so as to produce heat. Afterwards give the plants a complete syringing all over.

Ventilation.—On mild days, a little fresh air will prove very beneficial to vegetation, but strong drafts on the foliage are apt to produce mildew, especially on the Rose.

About Watering.—Plants in pots should always have sufficient drainage, and if water stands for any length of time on the surface, this important aid to health and vigor should have immediate attention. Weakly diluted manure water, when vegetation is active only, proves highly beneficial, in imparting a rich color, larger bloom, and stronger growth.

Explanation of Terms.—Wherever the term "*Stove Plant*" is found in the following pages, it is intended to apply to all plants that are natives of hot climates, and which need a temperature during winter of not less than 60°. As most tropical plants relish a humid atmosphere, water should be frequently and liberally sprinkled over the floor of the house, and the plants must be occasionally syringed. By the *Greenhouse* proper, is meant a glass structure, where the temperature is always lower than the above, but not less than 40° to 45° at night, and with the heat increased during the day to 55° or 60°. This will suit Camellias, Azaleas, Oranges, &c. The heating of a *Conservatory*, will depend altogether upon the class of plants that the owner desires to grow. If a general mixed collection is kept, a compromise must be made, and a medium temperature, neither very warm, nor yet very cool, should be constantly maintained, but under such circumstances the culture of stove-plants should not be attempted. The "*Cold-Pit*" is nothing more than an excavation in the ground, covered with glass, with a southern aspect, and devoid of fire-heat. If thoroughly protected during severe weather with straw mats or old carpets, very many greenhouse plants may be successfully wintered therein. But plants that are almost hardy, may here be preserved without the least fear of injury, as for instance Lagerstræmias, Pampas-grass, Pansies, Violets, &c.

Our Table of Soils.—Almost every form of plant-life will thrive in a soil abounding in vegetable fibre, with the addition of more or less sand to render it open and porous, as the individual needs of each species may require; but if the highest standard of excellence be desired, and such should be the aim of every amateur florist, then in addition to the above, a supply of peat (or in lieu thereof, leaf-mold will answer), and well-rotted old manure must always be kept on hand. The fibrous-loam may be procured by throwing old sods into a heap several months previous to using, and when thoroughly decomposed, the mass will be friable, and just suited to our purpose. Sand for gardening purposes should be what is known as "river-sand" or "creek-sand," but never "bank sand" fresh from the soil. An excellent article of peat may be obtained from most florists, who always keep it in stock; it is very abundant in some parts of New Jersey. Peat is decayed vegetable matter, and is an excellent fertilizer.

Old rotten manure, such as is obtained from a spent hot-bed, will answer the purpose of the florist, but under no circumstances, must manure fresh from the stables be used in the potting soil. Liquid manure, obtained by steeping stable-manure in a barrel of water, and diluting the liquid at least one-half, will be found highly beneficial for accelerating the growth of plants.

Suggestions for Planting the Flower Beds on page 8.

No. 1.

1. Coleus, Napoleon.
2. " pictus.
3. " Verschaffelti.
4. " Harrisi.
5. " Nigrescens.
6. " Perfection.

No. 2.

1. Ricinus.
2. Cannas, mixed varieties.
3. Achyranthes, Lindeni.

OR,

1. Cannas, dark foliage,
2. Colocasia esculentum.
3. Centaurea gymnocarpa.

No. 3.

1. Lobelia pumila grandiflora.
2. Alternanthera parychioides.
3. Cuphea hyssopifolia.
4. Alternanthera versicolor.
5. Pyrethrum Golden Feather.
6. Alternanthera amoena spectabile.

No. 4.

1. Alternanthera amoena spectabile.
2. " versicolor.
3. Achyranthes Verschaffelti.
4. " " aurea reticulata.

No. 5.

1. Eulalia Japonica variegata.
2. Achyranthes Gilsoni.
3. Geranium, Asa Gray.
4. " Gloire de Nancy.

No. 6.

1. Salvia splendens.
 - 2, 3 and 4. Achyranthes Verschaffelti aurea reticulata.
 - 5, 6 and 7. Achyranthes Verschaffelti.
- Enclosed with Stenotaphrum glabrum var.

No. 7.

1. Geranium, Gen. Grant.
2. Alternanthera amoena.
3. " parychioides.
4. Geranium, Cloth of Gold.

No. 8.

1. Geranium, Gloire de Nancy.
2. Coleus Harrisi.
3. Artemisia stellariana.

No. 9.

1. Abutilon, Prince of Orange.
2. " Boule de Neige.
3. " Perle d'Or.

No. 10.

1. Achyranthes Lindeni.
 2. " Verschaffelti aurea retic.
 3. Geranium, Gen. Grant.
 4. Centaurea gymnocarpa.
- Edged with Pyrethrum Golden Feather.

No. 11.

1. Heliotrope, Dark Varieties.
 2. " Light "
- OR,

1. Canna.
2. Colocasia esculentum.

No. 12.

1. Lantana La Neige.
2. " Mme. Schmidt.
3. " Delicatissima.

No. 13.

Same as No. 11.

No. 14.

Hybrid Roses in Centre.
Everblooming Roses around the Border.

OR,

Dahlias, Large Flowering, in Centre.
" Pompones around the Border.

No. 15.

1. Alternanthera parychioides.
2. " versicolor.
3. " amoena spectabile.

No. 16.

1. Eulalia Japonica Zebrina.
2. Coleus multicolor.
3. " pictus.

No. 17.

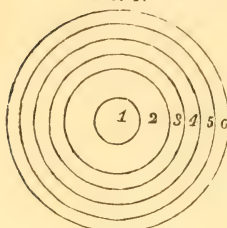
All Alternantheras,
Or all Achyranthes, } Any length desired.
Or all Coleus,

No. 18.

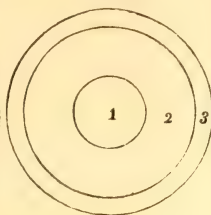
1. Geranium, Master Christine.
2. Pyrethrum, "Golden Feather."
3. Lobelia, pumila grandiflora.

DESIGNS FOR FLOWER BEDS.

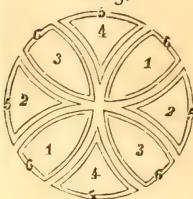
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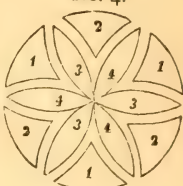
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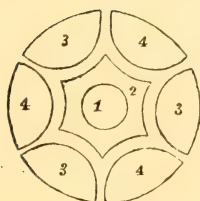
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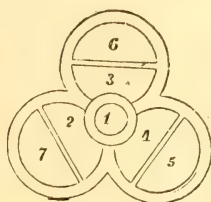
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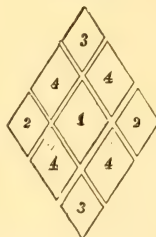
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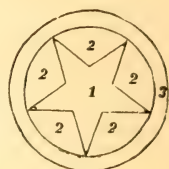
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No. 7.



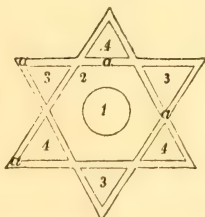
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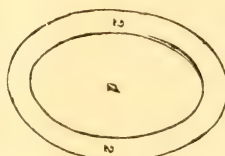
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No. 10.



No. 11.



No. 12.



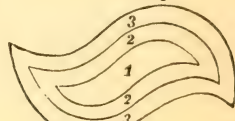
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No. 14.



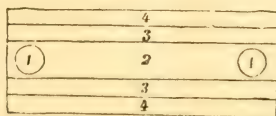
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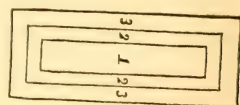
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No. 17.



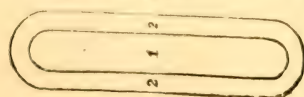
No. 18.



No. 19.



No. 20.



No. 19.

1. Geranium, Asa Gray.
 2. Centaurea gymnocarpa.
 3. Achyranthes Lindeni.
 4. Geranium, Gen. Grant.
 5. Pyrethrum, "Golden Feather."
 6. Alternanthera versicolor.
 7. " amœna spectabile.
- OR,
1. Coleus nigrescens.
 2. " Verschaffelti.
 3. " "
 4. " Napoleon.
 5. Centaurea gymnocarpa.
 6. Coleus Harrisii.
 7. " Perfection.

No. 20.

1. Fuchsias, assorted.
 2. Stenotaphrum glabrum var.
- OR,
1. Geranium, Cloth of Gold.
 2. Alternanthera amœna spectabile.
- OR,
1. Roses, everblooming, assorted.
 2. Artemisia stelleriana.

ADVICE AND TERMS.

Our Only Terms.—Our Terms are *Net Cash*, and orders from unknown parties must be accompanied by draft on New York or Philadelphia, or Money Order on West Chester, or Registered Letter, or reference that will be satisfactory. When forwarded by Express, C. O. D. collection charges must be paid by the purchasers, but we cannot send to distant points by this method, unless a partial remittance is received.

Send the Correct Amount.—When insufficient funds are received, we will forward plants per mail to cover the remittance only; but if sent by Express the balance will be collected C. O. D.

How to send Money.—*To prevent loss by sending currency per mail, we advise our customers to procure either a draft on New York or Philadelphia, or Money Order on West Chester, or Registered Letter, and as a compensation for the cost of the same on all sums of \$2 and upwards, we will send an additional plant. We will accept postage stamps in payment of small amounts.*

How to Send Plants.—We especially desire our customers to have small lots of plants sent per Mail, which is in every instance at our expense—our system of packing being so perfect that we rarely hear of failure, although sent at all seasons of the year. Large plants, as well as large collections, must of necessity be forwarded per Express; in that case our careful system of boxing almost insures their safety.

Who is Responsible.—No charge for packing will be made on articles selected from this Catalogue, *but after delivering to the forwarders, such are entirely at the risk of the purchasers; and should any loss or delay occur after shipment, the forwarders alone must be held responsible.*

Errors Corrected.—We will at all times cheerfully make any reparation in our power for mistakes in filling orders, and in such cases we request an immediate notification of the error, as we desire to conduct our business on a basis that will prove satisfactory to every one.

Use Our Order Sheet.—*An order sheet is inclosed, which we request every customer to use in sending us orders, and we particularly desire each one to be very careful in writing the name and address, so that mistakes in forwarding may be avoided.*

About Substituting.—Please state whether we may be allowed to substitute for selected varieties that we may not have on hand, as we feel assured in such cases, we can do our customers full justice.

OUR CATALOGUES.


Catalogue No. 1 is descriptive of our Fruit Department, embracing all the finest varieties of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Quinces, Grapes, Small Fruits, Tropical Fruits, Esculent Plants, &c., with directions for cultivation. Sent prepaid for two 3-cent stamps, or with colored plate, 10 cents.

Catalogue No. 2 relates to the Ornamental Department and describes all the most beautiful and popular Deciduous and Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, Vines, Hedge Plants, &c. It is handsomely illustrated, and is useful as a reference. Sent prepaid for 10 cents.

Our Hand Book describes all the most popular, useful, and rare Greenhouse and Bedding Plants in the country, with hints on preparing beds, planting and care of flowers. Our list of novelties in this department is especially rich. Sent free.

HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS'

Celebrated Collections of Beautiful Flowers, &c.

 We attribute the wonderful success of these collections to the fact that every order sent out from this establishment has been governed by the following liberal rules, viz:

1st. *All plants are forwarded per mail, postage free.* 2. *No charge is made for material, or time in putting up the packages.* 3d. *Their safe arrival is invariably guaranteed.* 4th. *EACH VARIETY IS ACCURATELY LABELED.* 5th. *Every plant sent out is in a vigorous, healthy condition.* 6th. *All errors are corrected at once.* WE MAKE BUT ONE RESERVATION, AND THAT IS, THE SELECTION OF VARIETIES MUST BE OUR OWN IN EVERY INSTANCE, WHEN THE FOLLOWING COLLECTIONS ARE ORDERED, BUT FIRST-CLASS KINDS ONLY ARE SENT.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The following collections are not intended to compete with the advertised collections of other parties, who send out their plants unlabeled. RECOLLECT, our plants are all distinct, NAMED varieties, and each one is accurately LABELED.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 9 Abutilons, 9 kinds for \$1.00. | 5 Achimenes, 5 kinds for \$1.00. |
| 10 Achyrantes, 10 kinds for \$1.00. | 4 Agaves, 4 kinds for \$1.00. |
| 10 Alternantheras, assorted for \$1.00, | 4 Azaleas, 4 kinds for \$1.00. |
| 7 Begonias, 7 kinds for \$1.00. | 6 Caladiums, 6 kinds for \$1.00. |
| 4 Camellias, 4 kinds for \$1.00. | 10 Carnations, 10 kinds for \$1.00. |
| 10 Chrysanthemums, 10 kinds for \$1.00. | 4 Clematis, 4 kinds for \$1.00. |
| 10 Coleus, 10 kinds for \$1.00. | 5 Crotons, 5 kinds for \$1.00. |
| 7 Dahlias, 7 kinds for \$1.00. | 5 Dracaenas, 5 kinds for \$1.00. |
| 6 Echeverias, 6 kinds for \$1.00. | 5 Euonymus, 5 kinds for \$1.00. |
| 6 Ferns, 6 kinds for \$1.00. | 9 Fuchsias, 9 kinds for \$1.00. |
| 9 Geraniums, single, 9 kinds for \$1.00. | 9 Geraniums, double, 9 kinds for \$1.00. |
| 9 do. scented, \$1.00. | 6 do. Ivy-leaved, 6 kinds for \$1.00. |
| 6 do. variegated, 6 kinds for \$1.00. | 12 Gladiolus, choice mixed for \$1.00. |
| 6 Ivies, 6 kinds for \$1.00. | 9 Heliotropes, for \$1.00. |
| 5 Hibiscus, 5 kinds for \$1.00. | 6 Hydrangeas, 6 kinds for \$1.00. |
| 8 German Iris, 8 kinds for \$1.00. | 9 Lantanas, 9 kinds for \$1.00. |
| 5 Marantas, 5 kinds for \$1.00. | 5 Oxalis, 5 kinds for \$1.00. |
| 4 Palms, <i>small</i> , 4 kinds for \$1.00. | 12 Pansies, assorted colors, for \$1.00. |
| 9 Phloxes, 9 kinds for \$1.00. | 9 Petunias, single, assorted for \$1.00. |
| 9 Roses, 9 kinds for \$1.00. | 6 do. double, assorted for \$1.00. |
| 9 Sedums, 9 kinds for \$1.00. | 6 Selaginellas, 6 kinds for \$1.00. |
| 9 Succulent Plants, 9 kinds for \$1.00. | 12 Tuberoses, double for \$1.00. |
| 12 Tiger-flower Bulbs for \$1.00. | 15 Verbenas, assorted colors, for \$1.00. |
| 6 Vincas (Periwinkles), 6 kinds for \$1.00. | 12 Violets, assorted colors, for \$1.00. |
| 6 Flowering Shrubs, 6 kinds for \$1.00. | 6 Evergreens, 6 kinds for \$1.00. |
| 12 Basket Plants, 12 kinds for \$1.00. | 9 Window Plants, 9 kinds for \$1.00. |
| 7 Wardian-case Plants, 7 kinds for \$1.00. | 6 Vines, 6 kinds for \$1.00. |
| 9 Vase Plants, 9 kinds for \$1.00. | 7 Hardy Plants, 7 kinds for \$1.00. |
| 12 Bedding Plants, 12 kinds for \$1.00. | 9 Greenhouse Plants, 9 kinds for \$1.00. |

CLUBBING COLLECTIONS.

By clubbing their orders together, our customers may readily obtain several of the above collections at very low rates; for the convenience of these, and to give our already liberal collections a still wider popularity, we offer the following additional inducements to purchasers:

For \$2.50 we will send any 3 of the above collections.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|
| " | 4.75 | " | " | " | 6 | " | " | " |
| " | 6.25 | " | " | " | 9 | " | " | " |
| " | 7.75 | " | " | " | 12 | " | " | " |

BY EXPRESS.

If desired, any or all of the four *combination-collections* offered on page 10, will be forwarded per Express, purchaser to pay freight charges; but to compensate for this additional cost, we will add sufficient plants to cover the same.

PLEASE NOTICE.

In order to save time, and to conform to the postal laws, we attach numbers to all plants sent out from this establishment. By referring to our Catalogue, the names can at once be ascertained, as the numbers are arranged continuously from the beginning to the end of the General Collection. Our friends will confer a favor by using the Catalogue numbers in all their orders for plants.

ORGANIZE CLUBS.

Combining Orders.—It not unfrequently occurs that several of our customers reside in the vicinity of the same Post Office, and where such is the case, by a little effort on the part of some one or more of the number, quite a large order may be made up, thereby securing more advantageous terms.

Free Plants.—Any one desirous of procuring a few plants for his or her own window or garden, can readily obtain the same free of cost, by simply soliciting a few orders from friends, and sending the same to us in one list.

Packing Club Orders.—Each one will be tied separately; when small, two or more will be packed in a box, but when of sufficient size, a box will be used for each.

Liberal Terms.—We therefore offer the following liberal terms to such persons as are willing to act as our agents in obtaining orders; said orders to be in every instance at our regular retail prices, but not to include the reduced rates offered in list of collections on page 10.

Important.—The following premiums to club agents must not be included in the amount purchased, as they are intended as a recompense for time and trouble in securing the orders; hence their value must in no case be deducted from the full amount of the bill. For instance, any one sending for \$5.00 worth of plants, must enclose cash to that amount in the letter, when we will send, *in addition*, plants to the value of \$1. If parties ordering prefer to receive the whole of each order per Express, in one package, we will add sufficient plants to remunerate for cost of transportation.

- 1st. In all orders of \$5 each, containing cash to that amount, we will present the club-agent with plants of his or her own selection, at prices named in catalogue, to the amount of \$1.
- 2d. In all orders of \$6 each, containing cash to that amount, we will present the club-agent with plants of his or her own selection, at prices named in catalogue, to the amount of \$1, and a beautiful new Tea Rose.
- 3d. In all orders of \$7 each, containing cash to that amount, we will present the club-agent with plants of his or her own selection, at prices named in catalogue, to the amount of \$1.50.
- 4th. In all orders of \$8 each, containing cash to that amount, we will present the club-agent with plants of his or her own selection, at prices named in catalogue, to the amount of \$1.50, and an elegant new Tea Rose.
- 5th. In all orders of \$9 each, containing cash to that amount, we will present the club-agent with plants of his or her own selection, at prices named in the catalogue, to amount of \$2.
- 6th. In all orders of \$10 each, containing cash to that amount, we will present the club-agent with plants of his or her own selection, at prices named in catalogue, to the amount of \$2, and a plant of one of the beautiful New Geraniums.
- 7th. In all orders exceeding \$10, and under \$20 each, containing cash to that amount, we will present the club-agent with plants of his or her own selection, at prices named in catalogue, to the amount of \$1 for every \$5 purchased (or fraction thereof at the same rate), in addition to a splendid new Tea Rose, and new Geranium for every \$5 ordered.
- 8th. In all orders of \$20 each, containing cash to that amount, we will present the club-agent with plants of his or her own selection, to the amount of \$4, at prices named in catalogue, and two elegant new Tea Roses, and the beautiful newly imported Begonia Metallica.

HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,

CHERRY HILL NURSERIES,

WEST CHESTER. PA.

February, 1880.

New Plants for 1880.

For the purpose of securing an attractive and useful feature to our Hand-Book, we have for several years past been importing at great expense from the most extensive and reliable floral establishments of Europe, all the really valuable novelties as soon as they appear. At the same time the efforts of our American hybridizers and collectors have not been overlooked, and whenever we become acquainted with meritorious new plants in this country, they are at once added to our collection, regardless of cost. Our patrons therefore may always rely upon having a choice assortment of new plants to select from, but should they prefer to leave the selection to us, it will be performed with care and judgment.

—:O:—

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

Our friends will confer a favor in all their orders, by using the number immediately preceding the name of each plant, and upon receipt of their packages, by referring to our Catalogue, the names can at once be ascertained.

—:O:—

NEW ABUTILONS.

1. **Anna Crozy.** An elegant new English variety, with immense globular flowers of a very soft rose color. It blooms freely and continuously all the season. 35 cents.
2. **Arthur Belsham.**—Flowers large and of good form, clear crimson, without markings on outside; brilliant and attractive, of vigorous habits. Distinct. 35 cts.
3. **Blandii.**—A magnificent flower of a deep yellow color, richly veined with dark crimson, and reticulated with light crimson. Blooms freely. Fine. 35 cts.
4. **Robert George.**—Flowers large, with broad incurved, overlapping petals; color orange, veined with crimson. Vigorous habit and very free bloomer. Excellent. 35 cts.

Price for the four varieties, \$1.25.

NEW ABUTILONS. (Altorfer's Hybrids.)

These superb new hybrids were raised by Mr. Gerald Altorfer, of this place, from seeds of *A. Darwini*, fertilized by some of the finest known garden varieties. The following have been selected from a large collection of seedlings, and may be relied on as distinct and beautiful, not only for bedding purposes, but for pot-culture as well. They are dwarf in growth, compact in habit, and remarkably free bloomers. The flowers retain the same unique form peculiar to *A. Darwini*, but are somewhat larger than the latter.

5. **Carminata.** Bright carmine, elegantly veined. 35 cts.
6. **Fulgens.** Blood-red, solid color, very distinct. 35 cts.
7. **Mrs. Altorfer.** Deep-red with dark veining. Fine. 35 cts.
8. **The Queen.** Pale red, delicately veined. Excellent. 35 cts.

Price for the four varieties, \$1.25.

NEW ACHYRANTHES.

9. **A. brilliantissima.** In speaking of this novelty, an English florist says, "Its foliage is of a most brilliant ruby-red, and reminds one of the glowing crimson stained windows often seen in churches; and as soon as it becomes generally used, it will give us such a glowing line of color, that will again heighten the brilliancy of our 'parterres' to such a degree, as will strike every one with admiration." 30 cts.

10. **A. Wallisii.** A distinct new species of dwarf compact habit. The leaves are small, round, and of an attractive reddish-purple color, with intense metallic-green reflections, producing a brilliant effect. Its richly colored foliage and bushy habit render it very useful for bedding. 30 cts.

Price for the two kinds, 50 cts.

NEW AGERATUMS.

11. **Cannell's Dwarf.** "Probably few have seen a bed of Lady Jane or Cupid Ageratums, if so they know little of the value of them as a bedding plant, the flowers are in every way far superior to all other kinds, and the blooms of the one now offered are nearly identical with above, which is a beautiful bright lavender blue, a tint higher than any other, produced in great abundance on a plant that never exceeds six inches in height, with a splendid sturdy habit, and for carpet-bedding this is of great value." (H. Cannell.) 30 cts.



AGERATUM, (CANNELL'S DWARF.)

12. **Cupid.** New, by the same raiser as *Lady Jane*, is identical in color (blue) but dwarfer, and an immense bloomer, and for ordinary use amongst flowering plants, both these are grand improvements. Highly recommended. 30 cts.

13. **Queen.** This is as near as can be described, a silver or a gray, quite a new color, not easily defined, and when planted in a mass (its average 10 to 12 inches high) it has a good effect. Blooms most profusely far into November in England. 30 cts.

Price for the three kinds, 75 cts.

NEW ALTERNANTHERA.

14. **A. purpurea.** A new variety of dense compact habit, and of a deep purple shade, with a gray metallic reflection in the sun. It differs completely from all other Alternantheras in its peculiar shade of color, and is well adapted for carpet-bedding. 30 cts.

NEW ANTIRRHINUMS.

15. New varieties of the well known "Snap-Drags," with beautifully striped and flaked flowers coming mostly true from seed. They require a mellow, rich soil, to show in perfection, but when well grown produce an abundance of bloom, striped like a fine Carnation. 25 cts. each.

NEW BEGONIA.

16. **B. metallica.** A charming new plant, introduced into our collection from Belgium. The foliage is variously tinted with bronzy-green, and the flowers are of a peculiar pale peach color. It is of easy culture, and appears thoroughly adapted for rooms, as well as the conservatory. Grows rapidly and blooms profusely. 50 cts.

NEW BOUGAINVILLEA.

17. **B. spectabilis marmorata.** A climbing shrub, with the leaves prettily spotted and splashed with white, on a pale green ground. The large membranous bracts form magnificent masses of a rich rose color. From tropical South America. \$1.00.

NEW BOUVARDIA.

18. **B. rosea oculata.** An exceedingly free blooming variety, producing abundantly on the lateral as well as terminal shoots, corymbs of delicate flesh-colored flowers, with deep rose eye; extremely distinct and pretty. 50 cts.



ANTIRRHINUMS, NEW STRIPED.

NEW JAPANESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

19. **Belle castillane.** (*Delaux.*) Mauve lilac, pointed with deep buff; of very fine form.
20. **James Salter.** (*Salter.*) Tender lilac, almost white, very double, centre occasionally with yellow tint.
21. **Mme. Clémence Audiquier.** (*Marrouch.*) Tender rose, centre petals spiral-formed, striped with white at close of flowering season.
22. **M. Abeille de Perrin.** (*Boulanger.*) Deep scarlet, finely formed, large size, very choice.
23. **Purple King.** (*Veitch.*) Recurved petals, brilliant purple, shaded with magenta and mauve.
24. **Purpureum album.** (*Salter.*) Amaranth-purple, very large and double. An attractive novelty.
25. **Red Dragon.** (*Salter.*) Nasturtium-red, petals long and very numerous, of fine size.
26. **Sceptre toulousain.** (*Delaux.*) Enormous spiral flower, crimson-scarlet. Excellent.
27. **The Cossack.** (*Veitch.*) Chestnut-brown and yellow. Quite double and of fine form.
28. **The Gold Thread.** (*Veitch.*) Small flowers, but very distinct and pretty. Golden-bronze color.
29. **The Sultan.** (*Bull.*) Brilliant purplish rose, with light reverse. Very large bouquets of bloom.

Price of the above 50 cts. each, or the entire set for \$5.00.

For types of New Coleus, see Frontispiece.

NEW COLEUS. (*Bull.*)

30. **Aurora.** A most welcome variety, the colors being singularly bright and telling. Leaves flat, crenated, of a yellowish-green hue, with a central blotch of purplish rose color. Exceedingly attractive. 50 cts.
31. **Firefly.** A bright looking novelty of very distinct character. Leaves ovate, crenated, sometimes crimson suffused with purple, with a yellowish-green beaded margin, or of a bright violet-rose. 50 cts.
32. **Glow.** Foliage dark velvety crimson, the central portion of the leaf bright rosy carmine, shaded with magenta. Leaves crenated and narrowly margined with green. Colors very rich. 50 cts.
33. **Harlequin.** Ground-color, yellow and green, marbled irregularly with purple, bronze and chocolate color, in a variety of shades and tints, arranged in the most fantastic manner. 50 cts.
34. **Magic.** A charming new variety, with crenately margined ovate leaves, bright green, with a feathered central variegation of pale yellow, suffused with violet rose. Very distinct. 50 cts.
35. **Sparkler.** Margins of the foliage very deeply cut, reddish maroon of deep tint, passing into bright rose in the centre, the tips of the crenatures green. A richly colored and very bright variety. 50 cts.
36. **Sunbeam.** Leaves of ovate crenate form and of a fiery reddish tint, suffused with rose. The extremely vivid and bright colors of the foliage of this variety render it very showy. 50 cts.

Price of the seven varieties, \$3.00.

NEW COLEUS. (*Altorfer.*)

We take great pleasure in offering to the notice of our customers, the following splendid collection of Coleus, now being sent out for the first time. They were raised by Mr. Gerald Altorfer, of this place, from seeds of *Coleus Pictus*, fertilized by all the richly tinted varieties known to florists.

This superb set is the "cream" of a large collection of seedlings, and each one selected undoubtedly combines the good qualities of a first-class Coleus. They are exceedingly unique and especially beautiful in every respect. For the purpose of giving them as wide a distribution as possible, we have concluded to offer them at the following very moderate rates, taking into consideration the expense always attending the introduction of new plants as valuable as these. Our frontispiece of new Coleus conveys an excellent idea of the general character of the foliage, but no amount of artificial coloring could possibly depict their brilliant tints.

37. **Fannie Thomas.** A very distinct and beautiful leaf; very long, gracefully recurved, irregularly toothed, and conspicuously blotched with maroon, blood red and golden yellow. 50 cts.
38. **Golden Crown.** Foliage very finely lacinated, amounting to a handsome fringe; ground color, pale yellowish green, with a conspicuous scarlet border, not unlike a crested fern. 50 cts.
39. **Little Buttercup.** The red surface of the leaf is prettily speckled with yellow, or *vice versa* whilst the occasional merging into each other of the gold and crimson, imparts a rich effect. 50 cts.

40. **Little Ray.** A very dwarf variety, small in all its parts, and very compact in growth. Its exquisitely cut foliage displays a superb commingling of brilliant scarlet and gold. 50 cts.

41. **Oriole.** Appropriately named, its brilliant colors vieing with those of the bird from which it derives its title. Golden yellow, with red markings. 50 cts.

42. **Rainbow.** The large and deeply toothed foliage in this remarkably fine coleus has a ground color of rich golden yellow, with blood-red margins. It is undeniably a grand variety. 50 cts.

43. **Sallie Hoopes.** Another variety, with large acuminate foliage, and crenate margins; yellow and green prettily suffused and marbled with various tints of red and soft rose. Quite distinct. 50 cts.

44. **Sunset.** Foliage of the largest size, and exquisitely marked. Bright yellow, merging into a deeper tint, occasionally tinged with a pleasing pea-green, or greenish bronze. 50 cts.

45. **The Gem** shows its origin in a marked degree. The margins of the leaves are deeply lacinated, and the unique stripes and blotches of scarlet, crimson and yellow are especially brilliant. 50 cts.

Price of the nine varieties, \$4.00.

NEW CROTONS.

46. **C. imperialis.** A remarkably fine form from the New Hebrides. Leaves very stout, unequal in length, rounded at the apex, mostly twisted, mid-rib crimson, marked by a broad golden band, and the margin colored with crimson at the extreme edge. Surface of the leaves also mottled with yellow and red. Very effective. \$1.00.

47. **C. picturatus.** A highly colored and effective variety, very curious in its development. Leaves about 18 inches long, with a tendency towards spiral contortion. Mid-rib bright red, and the surface marked throughout in an irregular blotchy manner, with clear yellow passing to red. Mid-rib frequently prolonged, and supports a small terminal leaflet. Very curious. \$1.00.

48. **C. rex.** From the South Sea Islands. The predominant color throughout the leaves is bright crimson. Older leaves are of a bronzy-green ground color, with conspicuous crimson mid-ribs, occasionally spirally twisted. Younger leaves veined and spotted with yellow, changing to reddish-crimson with age. One of the finest Crotons in cultivation. \$1.00.

Price of the three plants, \$2.50.

NEW DIEFFENBACHIA.

49. **D. nobilis.** Plant stocky in habit and well set with spreading leaves. Leaf stalks very pale green, mottled transversely with brighter green. The blades are of a deep rich green, marked over the central portion with rather large irregular white spots. Very effective. From South America. \$1.00.

NEW DRACÆNA.

50. **D. Rothiana.** This elegant novelty introduced into cultivation by Haage and Schmidt, of Erfurt, Germany, is very much like the *D. fragrans* in many points, but has broader and more undulating leaves. It is a native of the Comoro Islands, and forms a splendid decorative plant, much hardier than any of the colored leaved *Dracænas*. It is nearly allied to the *Aletris*. 75 cts.

NEW ECHEVERIAS.

51. **E. clavifolia.** A tall species, with long spatulate leaves, very thick and fleshy, and spirally arranged on the stem. The color is a pale bluish glaucous green. A very distinct and exceedingly pretty plant. Fine for ribbon work or carpet bedding. 50 cts.

52. **E. cœrulescens.** A really superb novelty in the way of *secunda glauca*, but with roundish leaves, having a distinct mucro at the apex. Color bright glaucous bluish-green, with a slight tint of violet. Will prove valuable for bedding. 50 cts.

53. **E. globoso extensa.** A beautiful dwarf plant, not unlike *eximia* in its general character, but with larger leaves and more distinct mucro points. The outline is regularly oval, and the plant has an unusually flattened appearance. 50 cts.



DRACÆNA ROTHIANA.

54. *E. linguæfolia*. A remarkably distinct new species of very large size, closely related to *E. metallica*. Leaves from six to eight inches in length, narrowly spatulate, but wide at the apex. Glauous green, mostly suffused with pink. 50 cts.

55. *E. navicularis*. A flat spreading plant, with sharp pointed leaves; the older ones of a dark purplish tinge, whilst the younger are bright green, margined with pink. A very fine novelty, quite distinct and attractive. 50 cts.

56. *E. pachyphytioides*. A remarkably distinct new hybrid, the result of a cross between the *E. metallica* and *Pachyphytum bracteosum*, having the color and size of the former, and the peculiar fleshy form of the latter. 50 cts.

57. *E. Pfersdorffi*. Reminds one forcibly of the pretty *E. rosacea*, but with a bright sea-green color. The entire surface of the plant is unusually smooth and glossy, not unlike many of the *Crassulas*. Very handsome. 50 cts.

58. *E. spiralis*. Entirely different from all others of the genus. Plant tall and slender. Leaves spirally arranged, long and narrow, sharp pointed, deep green color. It forms a fine specimen for pot-culture. 50 cts.

Price of the eight plants, \$3.50.

NEW ERANTHEMUMS.

59. *E. atropurpureum*. An effective and very attractive stove plant, with acuminate dark purple leaves. After a careful test in the open border, we can recommend it for ribbon bedding where dark foliage is desirable. 50 cts.

60. *E. "El Dorado"*. Has light green foliage, broadly ovate, with distinct yellow veins traversing the entire surface. It is difficult to surpass as a specimen for exhibition purposes, or for the conservatory. 75 cts.

61. *E. nigrescens*. A stout, vigorous growing species, just introduced from the South Sea Islands, with large elliptic-acuminate leaves, eight or ten inches long, of a deep blackish purple. It will, no doubt, prove to be one of our effective foliage plants. 75 cts.

62. *E. tricolor*. One of the best species belonging to this genus. Leaves elegantly marked with pink and various tints of green, not unlike a showy *Dracæna*. Forms an elegant specimen plant for exhibition purposes. Grows thrifily. 50 cts.

Price for the four kinds, \$2.25.

NEW FOURCROYA.

63. *F. Lindenii*. A superb decorative plant, closely related to the *Agaves*. The foliage is regularly bordered with creamy white, and garnished with handsome rose-colored spines. It is unsurpassed for vases, or for a specimen plant for exhibition purposes. Should be in every collection. \$1.

NEW FUCHSIAS.

64. *Aurora Superba*. Tube and sepals, salmon yellow: corolla nearly salmon. A free bloomer. 50 cts.

65. *Black Prince*. Large single reddish rose corolla; sepals broad recurved waxy-carmine. 50 cts.

66. *Carpeaux*. Plant dwarf and bushy, corolla light bluish violet: sepals light red, recurved. 50 cts.

67. *Sedan*. A very attractive and distinct variety, with both corolla and sepals bright red. 50 cts.

68. *Striped Banner*. A remarkable novelty, with a conspicuously striped corolla. Extra. 50 cts.

Price of the five varieties, \$2.

NEW IVY-LEAVED GERANIUMS.

69. *A. F. Barron*. Flowers of large size, very full and double, lilac rose color. It was awarded a First-class Certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society, London. 50 cts.

70. *Ansel T. Simmons*. Flowers very double, white flushed with lavender, upper petals marked with purplish-black; a very free bloomer. 50 cts.

71. *Charm*. A very fine large flower, of a beautiful bright pink color, with rich crimson markings in the upper petals. Very double and fine. 50 cts.

72. *Isabel*. Another lovely double variety, forming a showy plant for exhibition purposes. Color, soft pink, with attractive crimson marking on the upper petals. 50 cts.

73. *Plutus*. This splendid variety produces fine large rosette-like flowers of a rich violet rose color. Excellent for hanging baskets, &c. 50 cts.

74. **Thalia.** Pale rosy-pink, the upper petals marked with crimson; a remarkably pretty new variety that will certainly become popular. 50 cts.

75. **Viscountess Cranbrook.** Flowers large double, and very pretty, white and satin-rose. Awarded a First-class Certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society. 50 cts.

The above seven varieties for \$3.

NEW SINGLE GERANIUMS.

76. **Cardinalis.** (*Thorpe.*) A very distinct novelty, with large trusses of the deepest scarlet crimson, shaded with maroon. 50 cts.

77. **Drapeau tricolor.** An exceedingly attractive new Geranium, with rich plum scarlet flowers. Grows vigorously and blooms freely. 50 cts.

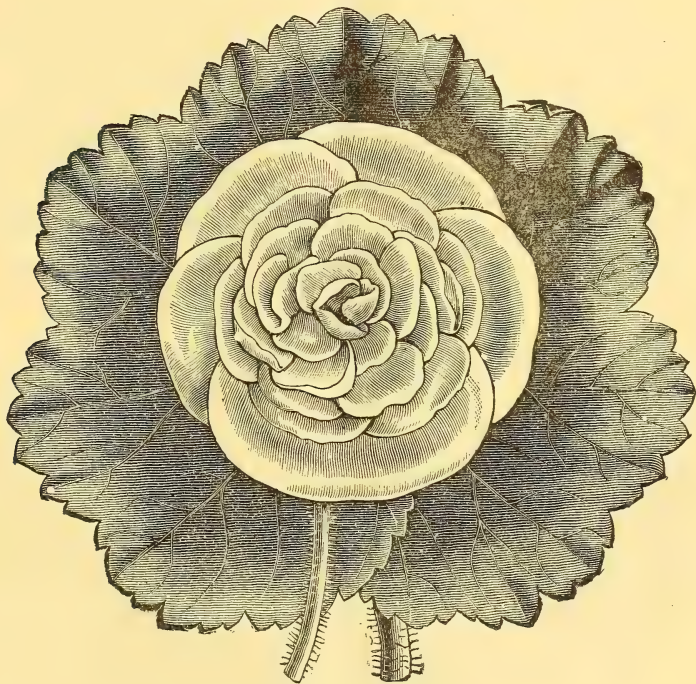
78. **Pauline Lucca.** (*Thorpe.*) A new variety, with pure white flowers, borne on large trusses. A fine addition to a much needed color in Geraniums. 50 cts.

79. **Thos. Nast.** (*Thorpe.*) A very rare shade of plum purple. This forms a capital specimen for pot-culture, and beds out well. 50 cts.

80. **Trocadero.** (*Lemoine.*) Deep salmon, bordered with light rose, producing a bright effect. Said to be one of the most valuable of the season. 75 cts.

81. **Wood Nymph.** (*Thorpe.*) A very free bloomer, with a large truss, color, bright clear pink, with white markings on upper petals. 50 cts.

Price of the six varieties, \$2.75.



CANDIDISSIMA PLENA.

NEW DOUBLE GERANIUMS.

82. **Candidissima plena.** (*Boucharlat.*) Very large, full, and finely formed flowers of the most pure snowy whiteness, not becoming tinted with rose as the flowers fully expand. A really first-class Geranium. Grows vigorously and blooms profusely all the season. 75 cts.

83. **Charles Hovey.** (*Lemoine.*) Flowers finely formed, and well up above the foliage; delicate flesh-color of a new tint. Very large and handsome. 75 cts.

84. **Dame Blanche.** (*Lemoine.*) One of the best double white varieties. Truss large and compact; plant a free grower and bloomer. 50 cts.

85. **Député Ancelon.** (*Lemoine.*) This variety produces very large trusses of fine round well-formed flowers of a dark magenta-rose color. 50 cts.

86. **Ernest Lang.** (*Lemoine.*) An excellent novelty, producing quite freely very large compact umbels of a lovely shade of violet. Quite new. 75 cts.

87. **Golden Jewel.** (*Cinnell.*) All who have seen the old "Jewel" of Laxton, must have observed its remarkable close growth, and density of habit: this variety is equally as double and possesses the same habit of growth, but with foliage resembling the well-known Cloth of Gold. \$1.00.

88. **L'Année Terrible.** (*Lemoine.*) Produces immense trusses of bright orange-scarlet flowers, double as a rose, and perfect in shape. 50 cts.

89. **Marie Hemart.** (*Barroyer.*) Color light salmon, splashed with white their entire length. A really first-class new variety. 75 cts.

90. **M. de Marcère.** (*Lemoine.*) Flowers semi-double, spread out like the single varieties, velvety-red, with a white centre. Superb. 75 cts.

91. **M. Gelein Lowagie.** Plant bushy, pips of enormous size, semi-double, intense bright scarlet toned with salmon. One of the best double scarlets. 50 cts.

92. **M. P. Jaud.** (*Bert.*) Enormous umbels of a pure rose color, upper petals marked with white. An excellent novelty. 75 cts.

93. **M. Morin.** A fine new semi-double variety, with velvety-scarlet flowers of fine size. It is a free bloomer and grows vigorously. 75 cts.

94. **Mrs. Hayes.** (*Thorpe.*) A new introduction, with large umbels of bright rose colored flowers; blooms freely during the summer. 50 cts.

95. **Mrs. John Thorpe.** (*Thorpe.*) Beautiful crimson-scarlet flowers in large trusses, well above the foliage. A good grower and a very free bloomer. 50 cts.

96. **Nellie Lewis.** (*Thorpe.*) Flowers soft bright scarlet, of large size and perfect form. Habit of plant dwarf and free. An excellent bedder. 50 cts.

97. **Nymphé.** (*Lemoine.*) Enormous semi-spherical imbricated flowers, forming beautiful rosy white rosette shaped pips. Was awarded a First-Class Certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society. 75 cts.

98. **Président Léon Simon.** (*Lemoine.*) A vigorous growing variety, producing huge trusses of very large and full flowers, of a clear deep red color. 75 cts.

99. **Reine des blancs.** (*Klein.*) A remarkably free bloomer, flowers very full, pure white. A vigorous grower, with strong rich foliage. 50 cts.

100. **Striped Vesuvius.** (*Smith.*) Very distinct from all other Geraniums. Quite double, scarlet ground striped with white and salmon. Will prove acceptable to the most select collection of Zonals, either for the conservatory or for bedding purposes. \$1.00.

Price for the nineteen varieties, \$12.00.

NEW HABROTHAMNUS.

101. **H. Newelli.** A very ornamental plant of free growth, with neat smooth foliage, freely producing dense terminal clusters of fine large flowers of a bright crimson color. It will be found extremely useful and effective for conservatory purposes. 75 cts.

NEW HELIOTROPES.

102. **Lilaceum roseum.** Rosy lilac, changing as the flowers acquire age to a pale lilac color; a distinct and beautiful variety of good habit. 30 cts.

103. **Mme. de Blonay.** Nearly white, large truss, very free blooming, the best of its color. 30 cts.

The two varieties for 50 cts.

NEW HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS.



HABROTHAMNUS NEWELLI.

104. **H. albo variegatus.** A free growing and elegantly marked stove plant, obtained from the Pacific Islands. It has ovate, slightly toothed leaves, freely mottled and variegated with grayish-green and white. It should be grown in full light near the glass, to bring out its proper coloring. The flowers are large, single, spreading, of a pale rosy-red, passing to creamy-pink at the base. 75 cts.

105. *H. zebrina*. A very distinct and showy variety, with double flowers, which are beautifully flaked and striped. The blossoms are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth; the five outer petals scarlet, edged with creamy yellow in the lower part. \$1.



IXORA REGINA.

NEW IXORA.

106. *I. regina*. An extremely attractive and distinct plant, freely producing large, dense trusses of flowers of a rich violet salmon color. Trusses somewhat in the way of *I. coccinea*, but the plant is much more compact than that variety. \$1.

NEW LANTANAS.

107. **Surprise.** A fine new variety of robust growth. It produces immense round fringed trusses of fine large flowers of a bright yellow color, changing to rich red with dark centre. 30 cts.

108. **Triomphe du Commerce.** A variety of very vigorous growth, producing strong, well-formed trusses of very large fringed flowers, of a bronzy yellow color, with bright red centre, changing to lilac-violet with crimson centre. 30 cts.

Price of the two varieties, 50 cts.

NEW LOBELIA.

109. **L. lutea.** Certainly one of the most striking novelties introduced of latter years, being an entirely new color among Lobelias. It is a free bloomer, and the flowers bright golden yellow. In connection with the Blue Lobelias it will prove to be an exceedingly pretty basket plant, and will constitute a handsome specimen for pot culture. 50 cts. each, or three plants for \$1.25.

NEW MARANTA.

110. **M. Massangeana.** A very distinct new species, from Brazil, growing in close tufts, after the manner of *M. bicolor*, to which it is closely allied, but much handsomer. Outer portions of the leaves olive-green, the middle a delicate silvery-gray, from which the whitish side veins run out in a regular manner. The surface is also ornamented with large blotches of dark velvety purplish maroon, occasionally shaded with brownish crimson. \$1.00.

NEW MIMULUS.

111. **M. moschatus Harrisoni.** Not strictly a novelty, having been tested two seasons in this country. It has proven to be a first-class pot plant, combining the rich musk fragrance of the ordinary Musk-plant, with the brilliant coloring of the older "monkey-flowers." Color of the bloom, rich golden yellow, with brown spots. 30 cts.

NEW OLEANDER.

112. **Nerium oleander marginatum.** A very attractive new variety, with broad bands and irregular markings of yellowish-white along the margins of the leaves. One of the finest and most striking variegated plants. \$1.00.

NEW PANAX.

113. **P. fruticosum.** An old plant, recently introduced into cultivation for ornamental purposes. It has compound, deeply divided foliage, and a graceful drooping character, which imparts an elegant fern-like appearance, almost unapproachable by any other plant. As a specimen for table decoration, or for bedding-out in the open ground, it is very valuable. 75 cts.



PHILODENDRON BIPINNATIFIDUM.

NEW PHILODENDRON.

114. *P. bipinnatifidum*. This elegant novelty is a stove plant from tropical America, and belongs to the great family of Aroids, which furnish so many choice decorative plants. The leaves are very large, deeply and irregularly lobed, of a deep rich green color. It will prove to be one of our most desirable room-plants. \$1.25.

NEW PHLOXES.

The following collection we believe embraces the cream of the Continental growers. When in bloom on our grounds the past season, the magnificent trusses of elegant flowers were universally admired.

- 115. *Crozy fils*. (*Lemoine*.) Large flower, purplish-violet, of excellent form.
- 116. *Etoile de Lyon*. (*Chrétien*.) White, with a showy lilac-rose centre.
- 117. *Frédéric Soulié*. (*Lemoine*.) Salmon-rose, with a large carmine-rose centre.
- 118. *Jules Ferry*. (*Lemoine*.) Dark mauve violet, with large and conspicuous white centre.
- 119. *Le tour du monde*. (*Lemoine*.) Large flower, lobes imbricated, lilac-rose.
- 120. *M. Andrieux*. (*Lemoine*.) Bright rose, tinted with carmine-red.
- 121. *Président Floquet*. (*Lemoine*.) A very attractive shade of lilac-purple.
- 122. *Saison-Lierval*. (*Lemoine*.) White, with fine violet-rose centre.

Also, the following three new varieties, without descriptions. [123.] *Gloire des massifs*. (*Chrétien*.) [124.] *Louis Chrétien*. (*Chrétien*), and [125.] *Louise Van Houtte*. (*V. H.*)

Price of the above, 50 cts. each, or for the eleven kinds, \$5.00.

NEW ROSE.

126. *American Banner*. Introduced into notice last season. It is a sprout from *Bon Silene*, retaining the exquisite fragrance of that variety, but having the petals remarkably striped with white and crimson. It is an exceedingly free bloomer. Plants in 3 in. pots, \$1.50.

NEW SALVIA.

127. *S. Bruanti*. A new dwarf-growing variety of the well known *S. splendens*, producing fine large flowers of a dazzling velvety-red color. Exceedingly attractive, both as a pot-plant and for bedding-out purposes. 35 cts.

NEW SANSEVIERA.

128. *S. Angolensis*. A remarkably curious and distinct species of this genus of succulent plants. The leaves are long, perfectly round, and tapering gradually to a sharp point. They present an unique appearance, on account of the numerous large blotches scattered irregularly over their surface, resembling, on this account, some species of snakes. 75 cents.

NEW SPATHIPHYLLUM.

129. *S. pictum*. A grand South American plant, with something of the aspect of a *Dieffenbachia*. Its large, broadly ovate-elliptic leaves have a glossy dark green surface, freely mottled along the course of the transverse veins with blotches of golden-green, the mid-rib being prominent and of a pale green. \$1.00.



VIOLET ODORATISSIMA.

NEW VIOLET.

130. *V. odoratissima*. This remarkable new variety was raised by Mr. George Lee of England, from seeds of "Victoria Regina." The flowers are rounder than in any other variety. Color, when opening, deep sky-blue shading to light sky-blue. Of very dwarf growth, with distinct large handsome foliage. It is said to be far superior to all the older kinds, and has been highly eulogized by the entire Horticultural Press, as the best single blue yet sent out. 50 cts.

NEW WEIGELA.

131. *W. (Diervilla) Looymansii aurea*. This choice new variety is a sport from *W. amabilis*, and in habit of growth and bloom, is identical with that variety; but the foliage of this novelty is completely suffused with a bright yellow, which will certainly entitle it to rank high for grouping on the lawn in contrast with the darker tinted kinds. 50 cts.

GENERAL COLLECTION.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

Our friends will confer a favor in all their orders, by using the number immediately preceding the name of each plant, and upon receipt of their packages by referring to our Hand-book, the names can at once be ascertained.

ABUTILON.

Woody plants, shrub-like in growth, producing freely pendulous bell-shaped flowers. Useful for conservatory decoration, or for bedding out in the open border. Of easy culture in rotted sods and a little manure.

- 132. *A. Anna Crozy.* See new plants.
- 133. *A. Arthur Belsham.* See new plants.
- 134. *A. Blandii.* See new plants.
- 135. *A. "Boule de Neige."* Large pure-white flowers. 20 cts.
- 136. *A. Carminata.* See new plants.
- 137. *A. Darwini.* Numerous orange, parasol-shaped flowers. 20 cts.
- 138. *A. do. tessellatum.* Foliage elegantly variegated with golden spots. 30 cts.
- 139. *A. Duc de Malakoff.* Very large, orange striped flowers. 20 cts.
- 140. *A. do. variegata.* Similar to *A. Thompsoni*. 20 cts.
- 141. *A. fulgens.* See new plants.
- 142. *A. Le Nain.* Clear mauve flowers with orange veins. 20 cts.
- 143. *A. lilacea alba.* Soft lilac mauve flowers. 20 cts.
- 144. *A. M. Louis Marignac.* Delicate soft rose colored flowers. 20 cts.
- 145. *A. Mrs. Altorfer.* See new plants.
- 146. *A. Pattersoni.* Immense flowers of a dark purplish-lilac color. 20 cts.
- 147. *A. Perle d'Or.* Clear canary-colored flowers. 20 cts.
- 148. *A. Pfisteri.* Habit of *A. Vexillarium*, lilac bloom. 20 cts.
- 149. *A. Prince of Orange.* Bright orange colored flowers, neatly veined. 20 cts.
- 150. *A. Robert George.* See new plants.
- 151. *A. rosæflorum.* Numerous bright rose-colored flowers. 20 cts.
- 152. *A. Simon Delaux.* Beautiful soft chamois color. 20 cts.
- 153. *A. The Queen.* See new plants.
- 154. *A. Thompsoni.* Foliage shaded and mottled with yellow. 20 cts.
- 155. *A. Van Houttii.* Orange-colored bells, veined with red. 20 cts.
- 156. *A. Verschaffelti.* Numerous lemon-yellow colored flowers. 20 cts.
- 157. *A. Vexillarium.* A variegated plant, with a creeping habit. 20 cts.

ACALYPHA.

The following species succeeds well as a specimen stove plant, but does well during the hot weather in the open ground. Prefers peat and loam, with a little sand. Enjoys a strong heat.

- 158. *A. tricolor.* (*Wilkesiana*.) Foliage elegantly variegated with olive and red 50 cts.

ACHIMENES.

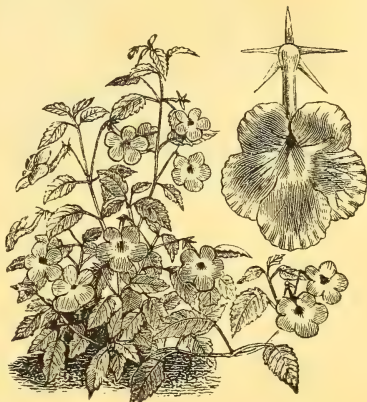
159. Tropical plants for summer blooming; the scaly tubers must be preserved entirely dry during winter. In early spring, pot in peat, sand and a little light soil. They delight in heat, moisture, and shade, whilst growing, but in a more cool temperature when in bloom. Excellent for baskets. Several elegant varieties, 20 cts. each; \$1.75 for 10.

ACHYRANTHES.

A genus of richly colored tropical plants, unsurpassed for ornamental bedding. They are of the very easiest cultivation in good garden soil, enjoying a strong heat. Also known as *Irisene*.

Price, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100

- 160. *A. acuminatus.* Leaves acuminate, with the color of the old *A. Verschaffelti*.
- 161. *A. brilliantissima.* See new plants.
- 162. *A. Cæsei.* Leaves large, with striking yellow variegation.



ACHIMENES.

163. *A. Emersoni*. Similar to *A. Lindeni*, but lighter in color.
 164. *A. Hoveyi*. In the style of *A. Gilsoni*. Elegant.
 165. *A. Lindeni*. Foliage long and narrow, of a deep blood-red color.
 166. *A. do. aurea reticulata*. Neeted with golden yellow on a light-green ground.
 167. *A. Verschaffelti*. The old species, with a dark crimson leaf, shaded.
 168. *A. do. aurea reticulata*. Markings of yellow on the ribs of the leaf.
 169. *A. do. Gilsoni*. A decided improvement; bright carmine and pink.
 170. *A. Wallisii*. See new plants.

ACORUS.

A genus of aquatic plants, of which the well known "Calamus" is the type. The following species is very dwarf, and forms a fine edging for beds. It is quite hardy, and grows readily in any soil not too dry.

171. *A. gramineus* var. A grass-like plant, with yellow striped foliage. 20 cts.

ADAMIA.

Closely related to the *HYDRANGEA*. Dwarf branching shrubs from China, easily cultivated in good loam, and form fine conservatory plants. Does not need a strong heat, but is fond of moisture.

172. *A. versicolor*. Panicles of purple and violet, star-shaped flowers. 20 cts.

ADHATODA.

Stove plants, needing heat and moisture to insure success. In potting, use good fibrous peat and loam, with plenty of clean sand. The following is a climbing species, and is very beautiful.

173. *A. cydoniæfolia*. Beautiful white and purple flowers. 30 cts.

ÆSCHYNANTHUS.

Splendid stove plants, succeeding best in suspended baskets, in a mixture of fibrous peat, sphagnum-moss, and lumpy pieces of charcoal. They must have a strong heat and abundant moisture.

174. *A. Lobbianus*. A running stove-plant; flowers rich scarlet. 20 cts.

AGAVE.

A noble genus of succulents, frequently termed "Century Plants." They are of the very easiest cultivation. During summer they are valuable for vases or for rock-work, and in winter for the cool greenhouse, needing very little water until growth starts in early spring.

175. *A. Americana*. With bright green glaucous leaves. Very popular. 25 cts.

176. *A. do. medio-picta*. Golden-yellow, with white margins. 30 cts.

177. *A. do. striata*. Irregularly striped with white lines. 30 cts.

178. *A. do. variegata*. Leaves striped with yellow. 25 cts.

179. *A. angustifolia*. Long narrow leaves, dark spines. 25 cts.

180. *A. cærulescens*. Foliage long and slender, pale bluish-green. 30 cts.

181. *A. filifera major*. Dwarf, light green silky hairs. 30 cts.

182. *A. do. viridis*. Very pale green, short leaves. 30 cts.

183. *A. Hoopesi*. Very long glaucous green leaves. Elegant. 30 cts.

184. *A. Jacquineana*. A rare dark-green leaved species. 30 cts.

185. *A. Mexicana*. Very dark green shining leaves. 25 cts.

186. *A. Milleri picta*. Leaves long, with golden-yellow bands. 25 cts.

187. *A. mitis*. Very bright green leaves, margined with small prickles. 30 cts.

188. *A. univittata*. Dark green, with central stripe of pale green. 30 cts.

189. *A. Verschaffelti*. Dwarf, globular, short flat leaves. 75 cts.

190. *A. Xalapensis*. Leaves two feet long, rich dark-green color. 30 cts.

191. *A. yuccæfolia*. A rare species, with long drooping leaves. 30 cts.



AGAVE.

AGERATUM.

Valuable, although greatly neglected bedding plants, requiring very little attention. They will succeed in any good garden soil. Excellent for cut flowers.

- 192. *A. "Blanche."* A new variety, with pure white bloom. 15 cts.
- 193. *A. "Cannell's Dwarf."* See new plants.
- 194. *A. "Cupid."* See new plants.
- 195. *A. "Imperial Dwarf."* A low, compact form, with blue flowers. 15 cts.
- 196. *A. "Imperial Dwarf White."* Light grayish-white flowers. 15 cts.
- 197. *A. "Queen."* See new plants.

ALLAMANDA.

A splendid genus of stove plants invaluable for exhibition purposes. They should be grown in equal parts of fibrous loam, peat and sharp sand, with a little rotted manure. Give a strong heat and moisture.

- 198. *A. grandiflora.* Large yellow flowers; fine. 30 cts.
- 199. *A. Hendersoni.* Flowers deep rich orange yellow. 30 cts.
- 200. *A. nerifolia.* Small yellow flowers; free bloomer. 30 cts.
- 201. *A. Wardeliana.* Flowers dark golden-yellow, with darker throat. 30 cts.

ALOCASIA.

Resembles the Calla Lily in growth, but with elegantly marked foliage. Pot in peat, with a small portion of loam, sand and manure. Give a strong moist heat during the growing season.

- 202. *A. illustris.* Rich green, with dark olive blotches. 50 cts.
- 203. *A. macrorhiza variegata.* Large leaves, marbled with white. 50 cts.
- 204. *A. Veitchii.* An elegant species, with arrow-shaped leaves. 75 cts.

ALOE.

Very ornamental succulent plants, succeeding well in a cool house or an ordinary dwelling. They require little heat and moisture during winter. Pot in light sandy loam, with plenty of drainage.

- 205. *A. arborea.* A tall, tree-like species of Aloe, with curving leaves. 20 cts.
- 206. *A. cymbæformis.* Pale glaucous green leaves, thick and fleshy. 20 cts.
- 207. *A. prolifera.* Pale green leaves, very thorny. Dwarf. 20 cts.
- 208. *A. verrucosa.* [*File Cactus.*] Numerously dotted with white specks. 20 cts.

ALOYSIA.

This valuable plant does not require a strong heat, nor is it particular as to soil. It succeeds admirably in a window or cool greenhouse, and beds out during summer, with little care.

- 209. *A. citriodora.* "Lemon Verbena" popular for its fragrance. 20 cts.

ALTERNANTHERA.

A genus of dwarf bedding plants, requiring a strong heat and bright sun. They are unsurpassed for ribbon-gardening or carpet-bedding. Light fibrous loam, not too rich, is preferable.

15 cents each, \$1.25 per 10, \$10 per 100.

- 210. *A. amæna.* Very handsome foliage, capital for bedding.
- 211. *A. do. spectabile.* Foliage a rich magenta-rose tint, even when small.
- 212. *A. parychioides.* Leaves prettily marked with yellow and red.
- 213. *A. do. major.* Foliage with a bright orange-colored tint.
- 214. *A. purpurea.* See new plants.
- 215. *A. versicolor.* A roundish leaf, with crimson and pink shadings.
- 216. *A. do. grandis.* A fine new variety, of stronger habit than the above.

ALYSSUM.

A genus of valuable, easily cultivated, cruciferous plants, suited either for the greenhouse, window or open border. The small delicate white flowers are excellent for bouquets. &c. Pot in turfy loam.



AMORPHOPHALLUS RIVIERI.

217. *A. maritimum*. The common *Sweet Alyssum*; agreeably fragrant. 10 cts.

218. *A. do. fl. pl.* An improved form, with double flowers. 20 cts.

AMARYLLIS.

Bulbous plants, succeeding well in good fibrous loam and sharp sand, with plenty of drainage. The following species is entirely hardy and may be grown in the open border.

219. *A. lutea*. Hardy; blooms in autumn; golden yellow. 20 cts.

AMORPHOPHALLUS.

A genus of plants, with large bulbous roots, not hardy here, but excellent for summer bedding. The following species is not unlike an umbrella in form, with spotted stem. Sandy fibrous loam.

220. *A. Rivieri*. The entire plant marble with white. 25 cts.

ANANASSA.

These very ornamental stove plants require a high temperature and a moist atmosphere. The best compost for their growth is composed of fibrous loam, peat, manure, and a little sand.

221. *A. sativa*. (*Pine Apple*.) Strong plants for express, too large for mail. 50 cts.

222. *A. do. variegata*. One of the most elegant plants known. \$1.00.

ANTHURIUM.

A genus of tropical plants, belonging to the Arum family, with either showy foliage or very conspicuous flowers. Use rough peat and loam with a little sand. They enjoy a moist heat.

223. *A. crystallinum*. Very large olive-green leaves, with white veins. Rare. \$1.50.

224. *A. grande*. Forms a splendid specimen, with large leaves. Rare. \$1.50.

225. *A. Scherzerianum*. Intense scarlet spathes, flower spike orange colored. \$1.50.



ANTHURIUM CRYSTALLINUM.

ANTIRRHINUM.

Half-hardy or tender perennial plants, with very showy flowers. They are readily cultivated in any good garden soil. By covering slightly with coarse brush, they will live over winter.

226. *A. "Tom Thumb."* (*Dwarf Snap Dragons*.) A variety of rich colors. 20 cts.

227. *A. "New Striped."* See new plants.

AQUILEGIA.

Attractive hardy perennials, suitable either for the open border, or for rock-work. They are partial to light fibrous loam and leaf-mold. Protect slightly during winter.

228. *A. cærulea*. The Queen of Columbines; color of the flower, white and violet-blue; very large with long spurs. 20 cts.

229. *A. chrysantha*. Golden-yellow flowers, with long spurs. 20 cts.

ARDISIA.

Greenhouse evergreen shrubs, with panicles of small white flowers. They enjoy light fibrous loam, peat and sand, with good drainage. Care must be taken to watch the Mealy-bug on this plant.

230. *A. crenata*. Clusters of brilliant scarlet berries during winter. 25 cts.

ARTEMISIA.

Composite plants, usually with white wooly leaves and a strong odor. They are known as "Wormwood." Any light good garden soil will grow them well.

231. *A. stellariana*. A creeping plant, with silvery foliage. Hardy. 15 cents.

ASCLEPIAS.

A genus of very attractive flowering plants mostly hardy. The following species is used for bedding-out during summer, and for pot-culture in winter. Good loam and sand is sufficient.

232. *A. Curassavica*. A species of milkweed, with scarlet flowers. 20 cts.



AQUILEGIA CÆRULEA.

ASPARAGUS.

The following species is very graceful and delicate in growth, and succeeds well in light turfy loam and sand, with proper drainage. It does not require strong heat.

233. *A. lucidulum*. A pretty little plant suitable for baskets, &c. 15 cts.

ASPIDISTRA.

Liliaceous plants from China and Japan, with oblong-lanceolate leaves, easily grown in an ordinary greenhouse, in good turfy loam.

234. *A. lurida variegata*. Leaves with broad white stripes. 25 cts.

AUCUBA.

A genus of evergreen shrubs, not entirely hardy here, but will succeed on the north side of buildings in the shade, if well protected. They form charming specimens for pot culture.

235. *A. Japonica*. (*The Gold Dust Tree*.) Foliage spotted with golden-yellow. 50 cts.

236. *A. do. bi-color*. A band of yellow down the centre of each leaf. 50 cts.

237. *A. do. macrophylla dentata*. Leaf margins deeply toothed. 50 cts.

AZALEA INDICA.

The Indian Azaleas, although unable to live in the open air with us, greatly dislike heat, and should be kept as cool and moist as possible. They must be grown in sandy peat, with a little rotted sods.

Nice young plants for mailing, 25 cts. Larger specimens per express, 50 cts. to \$1.00.

- 238. *Alba illustra plena*. Pure white, very double flowers.
- 239. *Ambrose Verschaffelt*. Red, shaded with crimson.
- 240. *Amæna*. Hardy; foliage and flowers small. Rosy crimson.
- 241. *Duc de Nassau*. Flowers large, semi-double. Carmine.
- 242. *Eclipse*. Rich bright scarlet. Free bloomer.
- 243. *Eulalie Van Geert*. Salmon, striped with white.
- 244. *Eulalie Van Geert variegata*. Leaves margined with white.
- 245. *Exquisite*. Fine large pink, edged with white.
- 246. *Gloire de Belgique*. White, striped and flaked with cherry.
- 247. *Grand Duchess of Baden*. Beautiful orange-scarlet.
- 248. *Indica alba*. The old pure-white. A constant bloomer.
- 249. *Mme. A. Verschaffelt*. White, striped with crimson and rose.
- 250. *Mme. D. Vervaine*. White, striped with dark rose.
- 251. *Picta*. Very distinctly and prettily spotted.
- 252. *Queen of the Belgians*. Beautiful rose, very double.
- 253. *Rosea punctata*. Bright rose, prettily marbled.

Also,—254, *Ne plus ultra*; 255, *Symmetry*; 256, *Washington*; 257, *Mr. Leroy*; 258, *Van Gestiana*; 259, *Van Hartweg*; 260, *Princess Mary of Cambridge*; 261, *Illustris*; 262, *Imperial*; 263, *Excelsa*; 264, *Johannes Guttenberg, &c.. &c.*

BEAUCARNEA.

Curious Mexican ornamental plants, useful for sub-tropical gardening, or for vases. They prefer rich fibrous loam, with ample drainage. Give plenty of water when growing.

- 265. *B. glauca*. A fine plant, with long pendant glaucous leaves. 30 cts.
- 266. *B. recurvata*. With bright green pendulous foliage. 30 cts.

BEGONIA, (Flowering.)

All Begonias are fond of an intermediate heat, neither very hot nor cold. Pot in equal parts of peat, loam and old hot-bed manure. This section may be classed among our most valuable winter flowers.

20 cents each; \$1.75 for 10.

- 267. *B. argyrostygma Veitchi*. Leaves spotted with white; pink flowers.
- 268. *B. coccinea*. Bright scarlet flowers; bright green leaf.
- 269. *B. Didalea*. Large clusters of flesh-colored flowers. Fine.
- 270. *B. foliosa*. A handsome basket plant, with small white bloom.
- 271. *B. fuchsoides*. Free-blooming variety, small scarlet flowers.



BEGONIA.

272. *B. Gilsoni*. A showy, pink flowering variety, of great beauty.

273. *B. glaucophylla scandens*. Fine for baskets; flowers bright salmon color.

274. *B. Ingrami*. In the way of *B. Saundersoni*, with pink flowers of fair size.

275. *B. manicata*. Small pink flowers, leaves large, hairy on the margin.

276. *B. metallica*. See new plants.

277. *B. multiflora hybrida*. Abundance of pink flowers.

278. *B. nitida*. Large pink flowers, blooming during winter.

279. *B. Parnelli*. Rich olive, spotted with white. Beautiful.

280. *B. Richardsoni*. Foliage fern-like. Panicles of pure white flowers.

281. *B. Saundersoni*. Splendid bright scarlet flowers.

282. *B. Sutherlandi*. Flowers bright copper-color; blooms freely.

283. *B. Weltoniensis*. Flowers a lovely shade of pink, and very abundant.

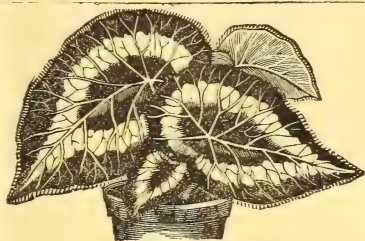
284. *B. Weltoniensis alba*. Similar to the last named, with white bloom.

285. *B. zebrina*. Leaves prettily striped and blotched. Flowers pink.

BEGONIA, (Ornamental Leaved.)

The varieties forming this section, of which *B. Rex* is the type, differs but slightly in the elegant markings of their rich silvery or velvety foliage. Useful decorative plants for the house or conservatory. We have a fine collection of named varieties.

285¼. 25 cts. each. \$2.00 for 10.



BEGONIA REX.

BEGONIA, (Tuberous-rooted.)

A comparatively new class of this popular flower. Flowers large, yellow, orange, and red, with all their intermediate tints. Tubers must be preserved dry during winter, like Gloxinias or Achimines. We offer a splendid assortment of hybrids, imported from one of the choicest collections in Europe.

285½. 35 cents each; \$3.00 for 10.

BIGNONIA.

A noble genus of greenhouse or stove climbers, with conspicuous flowers. They should be planted in the soil at the base of a pillar or rafter, with sufficient space to develop.



BEGONIA TUBEROUS ROOTED HYBRIDS.

286. *B. alba lutea*. Very handsome, yellowish-white bloom. 25 cts.

287. *B. argyræa violacea*. Leaves variegated with silver and purple. 25 cts.

288. *B. jasminoides*. Deep green leaves and white flowers. 25 cts.

289. *B. picta*. Beautiful large spotted flowers, in great profusion. 35 cts.

290. *B. venusta*. Trilliant orange-colored flowers. 35 cts.

BOUGAINVILLEA.

A genus of climbing shrubs, characterized by large leafy bracts, growing in triplets, and forming magnificent masses. Pot in good turfy sandy loam. Give them complete rest in winter, and a brisk heat in spring.

291. *B. glabra*. Very slender smooth stems; light rose bracts. 35 cts.

292. *B. spectabilis marmorata*. See new plants.

BOUSSINGAULTIA.

A native of the Andes. An elegant climbing vine, with roundish fleshy leaves, long clusters of fragrant whitish flowers, and tuberous roots. Will grow in any good garden soil.

293. *B. basselloides*. (*Madeira Vine*.) Excellent for trellises, &c. 15 cts.

BOUVARDIA.

One of the most useful plants for cut flowers during winter. Good turfy loam with a fair proportion of sand suits them best. They enjoy a brisk heat and plenty of moisture.

Keep them close to the glass.

20 cents each; \$1.75 per 10.

294. *B. bicolor*. Delicately mottled with flesh-color and tipped with white.

295. *B. Davidsoni*. Fine trusses of pure white flowers.

296. *B. elegans*. Similar to *Hogarth*; large trusses of flowers, light pinkish red.

297. *B. Hogarth*. An old scarlet flowering variety, with a splendid truss.

298. *B. Humboldtii corymbiflora*. Large pure white flowers.

299. *B. leiantha*. Brilliant scarlet flowers. An excellent old kind.

300. *B. rosea oculata*. See new plants.



BOUVARDIA.

301. *B. Vreelandi*. Similar to *Davidsoni*. Valuable for bouquets.

BROWALLIA.

A genus of erect growing herbs, from tropical America, of the very easiest cultivation. They bloom constantly all the year round, and are suited for pot-culture or the open border.

302. *B. elata*. A very free flowering plant, bright blue flowers. 15 cents.
303. *B. do. alba*. Similar to the above, but with white bloom. 15 cents.

BRUGMANSIA.

Formerly comprised under the genus of *Datura* or "Jamestown-weeds." Large shrubs, succeeding in an ordinary greenhouse, bearing immense pendulous fragrant tubular white flowers. They delight in a rich fibrous loam.

304. *B. suaveolens*. A fine decorative plant. 30 cents.

BRYOPHYLLUM.

A genus with thick fleshy leaves, which under certain circumstances, produce buds and young plants around their margins. Use sandy loam and plenty of drainage.

305. *B. calycinum*. A curious succulent. Greenish-purple flowers. 20 cts.

CALADIUM.

Plants with splendid foliage, and of easy culture. Keep the bulbous roots quite dry during winter, and when growth starts, give heat and moisture. Use turfy loam, peat, manure, and sand, with plenty of drainage.

25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.



CALADIUM.

306. *C. Alfred Bleu*. White spots and flesh-colored centre.
307. *C. Amabile*. Bright crimson, with purple spots.
308. *C. Duc de Ratibon*. Green ground, red mid-ribs, white spots.
309. *C. Duchartre*. White, flushed with rose, green veins and red spots.
310. *C. Dr. Hondley*. Green ground, blotched with rose, crimson centre.
311. *C. Fulgens*. Vermilion, with bright green margin.
312. *C. Mme. Houlett*. Blush clusters and white spots on green ground.
313. *C. Major Benson*. Deep crimson centre, bright green margins.
314. *C. Meyerbeer*. Whitish ground, green veins, and red mid-ribs.
315. *C. Milton*. Red veins on gray centre, crimson blotches.
316. *C. Mirabile*. Bright green, spotted with pure white.
317. *C. Neumannii*. Green ground, white blotches and red spots.
318. *C. Sagittæfolium pictum*. Arrow-shaped, prettily spotted with white.
319. *C. Schmidtii*. Bright green, with reddish mid-rib.
320. *C. Tricolor*. Gray-green, centre lake red, mid-ribs carmine.
321. *C. Wightii*. Green, spotted with red and white.

CAMELLIA.

The best soil for Camellias is a mixture of equal parts of good turfy loam and peat, with a liberal supply of sharp sand. They prefer a cool, shaded, moist location, and water applied with judgment.

322. We can supply a fine collection of these popular and beautiful greenhouse shrubs embracing the finest kinds known, at prices varying from 50 cents to \$3.00 each.

CAMPHORA.

Interesting on account of its value in medicine. An evergreen greenhouse shrub, which furnishes the well-known drug, Camphor. It is easily grown in a cool house, in good sandy loam.

323. *C. officinarum*. Foliage agreeably fragrant. 50 cts.

CAMPSIDIUM.

A small genus of vines, closely related to the "Trumpet creeper," (*Bignonia*.) They have deeply divided compound leaves, and are exceedingly ornamental. Grow in light turfy soil, peat, and a little sand.

324. *C. filicifolium*. Delicate small leaves, resembling fern fronds. 25 cts.
 325. *C. Valdivianum*. Racemes of handsome orange colored flowers. 25 cts.

CANNA.

Among the most useful plants for sub-tropical bedding. As a luxuriant growth is indispensable, a deep rich soil should always be given them. Mulch with coarse manure, and water often.

25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.

326. *C. Adèle Levalais*. Broad bright green leaves, orange colored flowers.

327. *C. Annei*. Stems sea-green, narrow glaucous-green leaves, pale salmon flowers.

328. *C. Calidoniensia*. Large bright green leaves, orange-scarlet flowers.

329. *C. Daniel Hooibrenk*. Large deep green foliage, orange-salmon flowers.

330. *C. discolor*. Large purplish-green leaves, orange-red flowers.

331. *C. gigantea major*. Large deep-green leaves, bright orange flowers.

332. *C. Hostei*. Green leaves, with purple mid-ribs and margins, scarlet flowers.

333. *C. hybrida nova*. Purple stems, green leaves, and crimson flowers.

334. *C. Imperator*. Bright glaucous-green leaves, pale fawn-colored flowers.



CANNAS.

335. *C. involventiafolia*. Large deep green leaves, orange-scarlet flowers.

336. *C. Liervalii*. Stem dark red, leaves dark green and purple, orange-red flowers.

337. *C. majesticum*. Narrow pointed, dark purple leaves, bright orange flowers.

338. *C. Maréchal Vaillant*. Long deep green leaves, yellowish-orange flowers.

339. *C. Peruviana*. Very tall, immense Banana-like foliage, green with purplish margins.

340. *C. Prémices de Nice*. Long narrow pointed bright green leaves, yellow flowers. Dwarf.

341. *C. Rendatleri*. Very large purple striped foliage, crimson flowers. Very tall.

342. *C. Warscewiczii nobilis*. Leaves very large, dark green, stems purple, scarlet flowers.

343. *C. zebrina elegantissima*. Large purplish-veined leaves, bright scarlet flowers.

344. *C. zebrina superba*. Dark purplish tinted leaves, scarlet flowers.

CARNATIONS. (Monthly.)

One of the most popular families for winter bloom. The beauty of the flowers, agreeable fragrance, and ease of culture, commend them to notice for the window or conservatory. Keep cool, and pot in good turfy loam and manure.

Price 20 cents each; \$1.75 per 10.

- 345. *Astoria*. Yellow, striped with carmine and white.
- 346. *Darkness*. Very dark crimson.
- 347. *Edwardsii*. White, tinted with pale rose.
- 348. *La Puret  *. Low growing, deep carmine, free bloomer.
- 349. *La Puret   variegata*. Beautifully variegated, white and scarlet.
- 350. *Lord Clyde*. White, thickly striped with carmine.
- 351. *Louise Lenoir*. Very dark maroon.
- 352. *Lydia*. Yellow, margined with bright deep cerise.
- 353. *Miss Elizabeth*. Crimson maroon, striped with white.
- 354. *M. Gambetta*. Orange, flaked with crimson.
- 355. *Mrs. McKenzie*. Light rose, fringed edges.
- 356. "Peter Henderson." Pure white, very large and double.
- 357. *President DeGraw*. One of the finest, pure white, fringed and double.
- 358. "Starr." Crimson scarlet, large size.



CENTAUREA.

A genus of composite plants, with mostly whitish woolly leaves, very valuable for ornamental gardening. Any good garden soil will grow them in perfection.

- 359. *C. candidissima*. Elegant foliage, silvery-white color. 15 cents.
- 360. *C. gymnocarpa*. A bedding plant, with downy-white leaves. 15 cts.

CENTRADENIA.

From Mexico and Central America. They produce an abundance of cheerful flowers all winter, if carefully attended to. Pot in light fibrous soil, with a little sand.

- 361. *C. grandifolia*. Flowers, white, tinged with pink. 20 cts.
- 362. *C. rosea*. Rosy violet flowers. 20 cts.

CEREUS.

A genus belonging to the Cactus family, with thick succulent stems, and very showy flowers. Use turfy soil and peat, with a large proportion of sand and broken pots. Give plenty of drainage.

- 363. *C. grandiflorus*. "Night-Blooming Cactus." 30 cts.
- 364. *C. speciosus*. A tall columnar species, pale yellow flowers. 20 cts.

CESTRUM.

Shrubs from Brazil, cultivated exclusively for the delicate fragrance of their small, yellowish, inconspicuous flowers. Of easy cultivation in good loam and sand. Excellent for conservatories.

- 365. *C. aurantiacum*. "Night-Blooming Jessamine." 20 cts.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Hardy perennials, blooming late in autumn, and of a great diversity of color. They enjoy a deep, very rich soil, and considerable moisture. When potted in autumn, they form elegant adornments for the conservatory. Pot in strong loam and plenty of manure.

Assorted, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per 10.

SEC. I. SMALL FLOWERING OR POMPONE.

- 366. *Aglaia*. Blush, very handsome.
- 367. *Alexander Peel*. Bright cinnamon color.

368. **Andromeda.** Pale creamy yellow, with brown points.
369. **Brown Cedo Nulli.** A peculiar tint of brown.
370. **Brunette.** A charming little dark-red variety.
371. **Cendrillon.** Bright rose, dwarf, early, and free-blooming.
372. **Coquette.** White, with rose and yellow shading.
373. **Cravachon.** Dark claret-crimson.
374. **Fabiola.** Guard petals lilac, centre petals in corymbs, very dwarf.
375. **Fairy Nymph.** White, with rose shading.
376. **Général Canrobert.** Pure yellow.
378. **Hero of Stoke Newington.** Delicate rosy-blush and purple.
379. **James Forsyth.** Early, orange-crimson.
380. **Jason.** Bright clear amaranth; a beautifully formed flower.
381. **King of Anemones.** Light purple.
382. **La Nymphe.** Bright rose-color, fine form; handsome.
383. **Louis Bonamy.** Deep cinnamon-red.
384. **Mme. Domage.** (*Golden.*) Pure golden-yellow flowers.
385. **Mme. Goderau.** Fine sulphur color and red.
386. **Mme. Montels.** White, with yellow centre.
387. **Mathilde Labra.** Bright rose color.
388. **Model of Perfection.** Superb rich lilac color.
389. **Olivar.** Clear light brown flowers of excellent form.
390. **Oriole.** Cinnamon and yellow, prettily blended.
391. **Proserpine.** A very dwarf variety of a bright yellow color.
392. **Thermos.** Bronzy-crimson color, shaded with yellow.

SEC. II. LARGE FLOWERING OR CHINESE.

393. **Aurora.** Buff and rose, neatly tinted; one of the best.
394. **Blonde Beauty.** White, with rose tint.
395. **Bouquet blanc.** Large creamy-white flower.
396. **Celestial.** White, with lemon centre, tinted.
397. **Countess of Dudley.** Deep lilac, beautifully incurved.
398. **Empress of India.** Beautiful clear white.
399. **Exquisite.** Bright golden-yellow, outer petals shaded orange and salmon.
400. **Gluck.** Golden-yellow, very distinct.
401. **Mme. Eugène Domage.** Pure white, very fine.
402. **Marguerite d'Anjou.** Pure white, large.
403. **Monarch.** Indian red, back yellow, incurved.
404. **Mr. Howe.** Orange-amber, very fine.
405. **Piquillo.** Quilled petals, reddish-orange.
406. **Sparkler.** Orange, prettily tinted with red.
407. **Temple of Solomon.** A large deep-yellow flower.
408. **The Globe.** Pale yellowish buff.
409. **Webb's Queen.** Pale lilac and white.
410. **William Penn.** Deep lilac, with white stripes.

HYBRID, OR JAPANESE VARIETIES.

411. **Belle castillane.** See new plants.
412. **Elaine.** Pure white, long petals, extra fine.
413. **Erecta Superba.** Bright rose, broad petals.
414. **Fair Maid of Guernsey.** Pure white, extra large.
415. **James Salter.** See new plants.
416. **Mme. Clémence Audiquier.** See new plants.
417. **M. Abeille de Perrin.** See new plants.
418. **Purple King.** See new plants.
419. **Purpureum album.** See new plants.
420. **Red Dragon.** See new plants.
421. **Sceptre toulousain.** See new plants.
422. **The Cossack.** See new plants.
423. **The Gold Thread.** See new plants.
424. **The Sultan.** See new plants.
425. **Ville d'Hyères.** White, shaded with pink.

CINERARIA.

The following species is used extensively for forming lines in ribbon gardening, as its deeply lobed leaves are almost pure white. Any good light soil, not too wet, will grow them.

426. **C. maritima.** Well established plants. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10, \$10 per 100.

CISSUS.

A handsome genus of vines, closely related to the Grape, and mostly natives of the tropics, consequently requiring a strong heat to grow them properly. Pot in a mixture of sandy peat, turfy loam, and thoroughly decomposed manure in about equal parts.

427. *C. Amazonica*. Pale glaucous green leaves, tinted with pink. 30 cts.
 428. *C. discolor*. Marbled with white, rich purple and crimson. 30 cts.
 429. *C. Lindeni*. Large cordate leaves, blotched with white. 30 cts.

CITRUS.

In addition to the value of the fruit, the ornamental character of these evergreen trees is of a high order. They like a coarse fibrous loam, with some well-rotted manure and sand. Use plenty of drainage, and keep the plants cool during winter.

Small plants, 50 cents each.

430. *C. amara*. Bitter-fruited orange. Flowers fine for bouquets.
 431. *C. aurantia*. Sweet orange. The common variety.
 432. *C. Maltese Blood*. Orange. Deep red flesh. Extra fine.
 433. *C. "Otaheitian Dwarf."* A showy pot plant. Small fruit.
 434. *C. St. Michael*. Orange. Very juicy and aromatic. One of the best.
 435. *C. Decumana*. Shaddock. Large. Fine ornamental shrub.
 436. *C. limonum*. Lemon. Large sized variety. Easily grown.



CLEMATIS JACKMANNI. (One-half Size.)

CLEMATIS.

Many of these are well adapted for green-house culture, although entirely hardy.

437. The colors of the flowers vary from white to deep purple, and in size from the little fragrant white *flamula* to the large Japanese varieties. No known class of vines can compare with the Clematis for covering arbors and trellises. For pot culture use equal parts of peat and fibrous loam with a little sand; for the open ground, give them a deep rich fibrous soil. Mulch winter and summer, and occasionally apply weak liquid-manure. 10 elegant kinds for 50 cents each, or the entire set for \$4.

CLERODENDRON.

Tropical shrubs, with loose terminal panicles of showy bloom. They should be potted in a mixture of peat, loam and manure, with a little sand. When growing, give strong heat, and plenty of water.

438. **C. Balfouri.** Flowers white and scarlet, interestingly formed. 25 cts.

COCCOLOBA.

A genus of Poly-gonaceous plants, which on account of their bright cheerful green color, are used extensively for ornamental gardening, as well as for pot-culture. Any good soil will suit.

439. **C. platyclada.** A curious flat-stemmed bedding-plant, bright green. 15 cts.

COLEUS.

Tropical bedding plants, introduced from Asia and Africa, requiring a strong heat and bright sun to perfect them. When grown properly they stand at the head of the so-called "foliage-plants" for decorative gardening. The soil must be deep, rich and fibrous, and all shade avoided.

15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$8 per 100.

440. **Aurora.** See new plants.

441. **Beauty of Widmere.** Variegated white and pink, cut edges. Fine for pots.

443. **Brilliant.** Crimson, with golden yellow margin.

444. **Chameleon.** Curiously marked with light rose and violet.

445. **Cloth of Gold.** Almost entirely suffused with yellow.

446. **Columbia.** Very dark purplish variegation on a green ground.

447. **Crown Jewel.** Rich purplish crimson, yellow edging.

448. **Empress of India.** Bright crimson maroon, yellow edge.

449. **Exquisite.** Violet-carmine, with a broad lobed green margin.

450. **Fannie Thomas.** See new plants.

451. **Fascination.** Crimson centre, surrounded with yellow.

452. **Firefly.** See new plants.

453. **Garnet.** Veined and blotched violet, crimson centre, green edge.

454. **Geo. Bunyard.** Dark green, with broad violet rose centre, lobed.

455. **Glow.** See new plants.

456. **Golden Crown.** See new plants.

457. **Golden Gem.** Crimped edges—very distinct. Yellow and crimson.

458. **Harlequin.** See new plants.

459. **Harrisi.** One of the most beautiful, purplish crimson, yellow edge.

460. **Kentish Fire.** Centre vermilion changing to carmine, green edge.

461. **Laciniata.** Leaves deeply toothed, bright yellowish green.

462. **Little Buttercup.** See new plants.

463. **Little Ray.** See new plants.

464. **Lord Falmouth.** Green, with shades of crimson-yellow and orange.

465. **Maculata.** Mottled with yellow and purple.

466. **Magio.** See new plants.

467. **M. A. Toussenet.** Golden-yellow, with deep red central band.

468. **M. J. B. Rendatler.** Bright yellow, with bright red central rib.

469. **M. J. Linden.** Bronzy-crimson, with bright yellow edge.

470. **M. Petchikowski.** Greenish yellow, with chocolate central band.

471. **M. Sommer.** Yellowish green, tinted with red.

472. **Multicolor.** Lacinated foliage, velvety, mottled with rich red.

473. **Napoleon.** A seedling from *C. Verschaffelti*, but very much darker.

474. **Nigrescens.** Very dark rich velvety purple.

475. **Oriole.** See new plants.

476. **Perfection.** Velvety crimson with broad yellow margin.

477. **Pictus.** Lacinated, elegantly variegated with yellow and red.

478. **Princess Royal.** Similar to *Her Majesty* in color. A beautiful old kind.

479. **Rainbow.** See new plants.

480. **Royalty.** Centre blotched and veined with violet-carmine.

481. **Sallie Hoopes.** See new plants.
 482. **Souvenir de Louis Van Houtte.** Mottled reddish-brown and pale yellow.
 483. **Sparkler.** See new plants.
 484. **Startler.** Dark crimson, with maroon centre.
 485. **Sunbeam.** See new plants.
 486. **Sunset.** See new plants.
 487. **The Gem.** See new plants.
 488. **The Shah.** Lower half of the leaf bronzy red, terminal half golden-yellow.
 489. **Triomphe de Lierval.** Dark yellow, edged and veined with purple.
 490. **Verschaffelti.** The beautiful old velvety-crimson variety.
 491. **Verschaffelti splendens.** Similar to the above, but lighter crimson.

COLOCASIA.

Closely allied to the Caladiums. A strong growing genus of aquatic plants, of great use in sub-tropical gardening. The soil should be thoroughly incorporated with manure, and an unlimited supply of water given. Keep the roots dry during winter.

492. **C. arborea.** An enormously vigorous species; pale green color. 75 cts.

493. **C. esculentum.** A strong growing plant, with immense leaves. 20 cts.

494. **C. Javanica.** A large light-green arrow-shaped leaf, ovate. 50 cts.

495. **C. violacea.** Stems violet color; leaves arrow-shaped, dark-green. 50 cts.



COLOCASIA ESCULENTUM.

CONVALLARIA.

A plant so universally known and appreciated as this, needs little description. For forcing during winter, use very fibrous loam, manure, and sand, and give a strong moist heat. For open air culture, it delights in a cool, shaded, moist location.

496. **C. majalis.** (*Lily of the Valley.*) Single pips 6 cents each; 50 cents per dozen. Clumps, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.



LILY OF THE VALLEY.

CRASSULA.

Herbs with fleshy stems and leaves, and producing either pink or white flowers. Many of them form curious specimens on account of their forms, and all bed out well. For potting use light sandy loam with plenty of drainage.

15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10.

497. **C. albida.** Of strong growth, with a profusion of white flowers.

498. **C. bracteata.** A tall growing plant, with rather long pale green leaves.

499. **C. Dickii.** A small plant forming a perfect rosette, with small obovate leaves.

500. **C. Haworthi.** Dwarf, compact and branching; deep green leaves.

501. **C. lactea.** A dwarf succulent with deep green foliage and showy flowers.

502. **C. portulacca.** Not very dissimilar to the first, and a profuse winter bloomer.

CROTON.

A genus of stove plants, requiring a very strong moist heat, and full sunlight. The foliage is frequently of the most brilliant description. They do best in rich loam, with a little peat and sand, also, an abundance of water, and a complete drainage.

25 to 50 cents each, according to size.

- 503. *C. angustifolium*. Leaves long and narrow, golden-yellow.
- 504. *C. aucubæfolium*. Mottled with red and yellow, suffused with pink.
- 505. *C. Cooperi*. Splendid large leaves, mostly suffused with yellow.
- 506. *C. cornutum*. Green, with a profusion of spots of rich yellow.
- 507. *C. discolor*. Deep green above, and claret color beneath.
- 508. *C. Disraeli*. A lobed variety, with golden yellow ribs and spots.
- 509. *C. elegans*. Bright green, striped with golden yellow.
- 510. *C. Hillianum*. Ribs and veins crimson, dark purple beneath.
- 511. *C. imperialis*. See new plants.
- 512. *C. interruptum*. Long narrow leaves, spotted with yellow.
- 513. *C. irregulare*. Dark green, spotted and blotched with yellow.
- 514. *C. longifolium*. Deep green, midrib bordered with rich orange.
- 515. *C. majesticum*. Mottled and margined with crimson and yellow.
- 516. *C. ovalifolium*. Oval outline, central golden bar and reticulations.
- 517. *C. picturatus*. See new plants.
- 518. *C. rex*. See new plants.
- 519. *C. spiralis*. Curious spiral twisting leaves, with markings of yellow.
- 520. *C. undulatum*. Glossy green, with markings of crimson and yellow.
- 521. *C. variegatum*. Veins broadly margined with golden yellow.
- 522. *C. volutum*. "Ram's horn Croton." Leaves curled; elegantly mottled.
- 523. *C. Weismanni*. The long narrow leaves mottled with golden yellow.
- 524. *C. Youngii*. Magnificent. Leaves long, blotched with yellow and red.

CUPHEA.

Small perennial plants, with numerous small pretty flowers, produced abundantly all the year. They form charming pot-plants for the greenhouse or window during winter, and for the garden in summer.

Any light good soil will grow them.

- 525. *C. hyssopifolia*. Leaves dark glossy green; flowers bright lilac. 15 cts.
- 526. *C. platycentra*. (*Cigar plant*.) Small flowers, scarlet with white tips. 15 cts.

CYCLAMEN.

A strongly marked genus of bulbous plants belonging to the Primrose family. They will succeed in any ordinary greenhouse or parlor window, and should be grown in a mixture of fibrous loam, peat, and thoroughly decomposed manure, with sand.

- 527. *C. Persicum*. Pendulous flowers prettily marked on white and crimson ground. 20 cts., \$1.50 per 10.

CYPERUS.

The following species is a member of the large family of "Sedges," and is especially adapted for Wardian cases, vases, &c. Pot in fibrous loam and sand; give an abundance of water.

- 528. *C. alternifolius*. An attractive rush-like plant of a pleasing bright green color. 20 cts.

- 529. *C. do. variegatus*. A beautiful form, striped with white. 30 cts.



CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

CYPRIPEDIUM. (Foreign.)

The foreign species of Lady's Slipper, are terrestrial orchids of remarkable beauty. The temperature of a cool greenhouse is sufficient, and they should be potted in rough fibrous peat, sphagnum moss, and sand. Water freely, especially when growing, and give shade.

For Native Species, see Hardy Perennials.

530. **C. insigne.** Exceedingly attractive greenish-tinted flowers. 75 cts.



DAHLIA.

DAHLIA.

Dahlias delight in a warm sunny location, and deep rich moist soil. They must be regularly tied up to stakes as they increase in size, and the side shoots carefully thinned out. Mulch and water frequently.

20 cents each; \$1.75 per 10.

LARGE FLOWERING.

- 531. **Admiral Stopford.** Dark purple.
- 532. **Bird of Passage.** White distinctly marked with pink.
- 533. **Cockatoo.** Brilliant scarlet.
- 534. **Crimson Gem.** Bright crimson.
- 535. **Defiance.** Light yellow with white tips.
- 536. **Duke of Wellington.** Large crimson-maroon.
- 537. **Emma Cheney.** Orange scarlet.
- 538. **Fancy Peg.** Light purple.
- 539. **Fulgens Picta.** Scarlet, tipped with white.
- 540. **Garibaldi.** Large purplish crimson.
- 541. **Golden Bedder.** Deep golden yellow.
- 542. **Harlequin.** Bright scarlet.
- 543. **Henriette.** Light crimson scarlet.
- 544. **Lady of the Lake.** Blush, edged with purple.
- 545. **Lady Paxton.** Pale red, with white edge.

546. **Le Phare.** Dazzling scarlet.
 547. **Magic.** Purple, tipped with white.
 548. **Martha.** Yellow, tipped with scarlet.
 549. **Matilda.** Straw color, with purple edge.
 550. **Miss Dodd.** Lemon yellow.
 551. **Mme. Alfred Perignon.** Bright lemon yellow.
 552. **Othello.** Very dark purple.
 553. **Pauline.** Rich dark purple.
 554. **Penelope.** Blush white, faintly striped with purple.
 555. **Princesse Mathilde.** Large, pure white.
 556. **Queen.** Yellow, tipped with scarlet.
 557. **Sambo.** Purplish crimson.
 558. **Seraph.** Buff, tipped with orange.
 559. **Snowflake.** Large, snow white flowers.
 560. **Vesta.** Pure white, excellent.

POMPONE, OR BOUQUET.

561. **Adelina.** Flowers light buff, shaded, and tipped with rosy violet.
 562. **Amorette.** Pink, tipped with carmine.
 563. **Bertha von Boven.** Amber, shaded with violet.
 564. **Black Dwarf.** Dark purple.
 565. **Bride of Roses.** Light pink.
 566. **Brilliant Star.** Orange yellow, tipped with scarlet.
 567. **Conquest.** A beautiful dwarf, with buff and yellow flower.
 568. **Fred. Kind.** Pink, tipped with rosy purple.
 569. **Hercules.** Dark lilac-rose flowers, finely quilled.
 570. **Imperialis.** Deep purple, finely quilled.
 571. **Kleiner Preusse.** White, edged with maroon.
 572. **Kleiner Rufus.** Deep maroon, very fine.
 573. **Little Darling.** Bright amaranth-rose.
 574. **Little Goldlight.** White, with yellow centre.
 575. **Little Julius.** Bright carmine-red.
 576. **Little Kate.** Deep purple, fine form.
 577. **Little Saxon's Bride.** Deep rose.
 578. **Little Willie.** Light flesh-color.
 579. **Little Wonder.** Rich scarlet-crimson.
 580. **Minnie.** Buff, tipped with purple.
 581. **Raphael.** Showy, maroon-crimson

flowers.

582. **Seraph.** Orange-scarlet and buff.
 583. **Una.** Small, pure white.
 584. **Washington.** Deep crimson colored flowers.
 585. **White Bouquet.** Pure white, long petals.

DAISY.

The following are beautiful double forms of the pretty little English Daisy. If planted in a cool, moist shady spot, they will continue in bloom most of the season. Preserve over winter in a cold frame.

586. **Double White and Double Red**
 (*Bellis perennis*, fl. pl.)

15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.



DOUBLE DAISY.

DASYLIRION.

A fine decorative class of plants, succeeding well in a cool greenhouse during winter, and in vases, &c., during summer. An excellent soil for them is two parts loam, one part peat, and one part sand.

587. **D. glaucum.** Leaves about 2½ feet in length; deep bluish-green. 35 cts.
 588. **D. longifolium.** The foliage is long, narrow, green, and toothed. 35 cts.
 589. **D. robustum.** A strong growing, glaucous, ornamental species. 35 cts.
 590. **D. serratifolium.** Similar to *D. glaucum*, only greener. 35 cts.

DENDROBIUM.

A magnificent genus of orchids, requiring strong heat and moisture to flower satisfactorily. The following species looks well in a suspended basket, grown in peat, moss and sand.

591. *D. nobile*. Flowers pink and white, with crimson spot on tip. 75 cts.

DIANTHUS. (Garden Pink.)

Closely related to the Carnation, but dwarfer in habit and more hardy. They are of different colors, and possess a fine clove fragrance. In potting, use good fibrous compost.

20 cts. each, \$1.75 per 10.

592. *D. alba fimbriata*. A valuable double white pink, with fringed petals.

593. *D. coccinea*. Beautiful double scarlet bloom.

594. *D. barbatus*. (*Sweet William*.) From an imported extra choice strain.

595. *D. Lord Lyons*. Crimson, laced with rose, fringed, large size.

596. *D. multiflora alba*. Pure white, an abundant bloomer.

597. *D. Querteri*. Double crimson, very large, with a rich clove fragrance.

598. *D. rosea fimbriata*. Bright rose color, fringed.



SWEET WILLIAM.

Also the following choice collection of "Clove Pinks," embracing a great diversity of color and markings in the flower, all with a pleasing fragrance, and entirely hardy:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 599. Attraction, | 600. Etna, | 601. Kohinoor, | 602. Laura, |
| 603. Laura Wilmore, | 604. Leonida, | 605. Mrs. Cabbes, | 606. Mrs. Pottifer, |
| 607. Mrs. Rollisson, | 608. Plato, | 609. Rose of England, | 610. Tom. Long. |

DICHORISANDRA.

The following species is a handsome little stove plant, for growing in pans. Grow in loam, peat and a little sand. Shade them, and water liberally when growing.

611. *D. undata*. Ground color dark green, mid-rib and parallel veins lighter. 35 cts.

DIEFFENBACHIA.

A genus of stove plants grown for their strikingly showy foliage. Use peat and loam in equal parts, with a little sand. Give them a strong heat, and water as well as syringe frequently.

612. *D. Bausii*. New and rare, charmingly tinted. 35 cts.

613. *D. Brasiliensis*. Elegantly mottled with white. 35 cts.

614. *D. nobilis*. See new plants.

615. *D. nova sp.* A species, with leaves long, narrow, light green. 35 cts.

616. *D. picta*. A handsome stove plant, striped and spotted with white. 35 cts.

DIONCEA.

The only species belonging to this genus is the curious plant called "Venus Fly-trap," a native of the bogs of North Carolina. It requires to be grown in very sandy peat, and to have the pot thoroughly drained and surrounded with moss. Give it a strong moist heat and shade.

617. *D. muscipula*. Leaves very sensitive, flowers white. 30 cts.

DIOSCOREA.

A genus of Yams, chiefly tropical plants. The Chinese Yam is not partial to soil or location, growing luxuriantly with little care. *D. CHRYSOPHYLLA* is an exceedingly pretty little vine for pot culture among stove plants, requiring peat and loam, with plenty of sand.

618. *D. Batatas*. (Chinese Yam. Cinnamon vine.) Very desirable. 20 cts.

619. *D. chrysophylla*. Prettily tinted and marked. Rare. 50 cts.

DORYANTHES.

New Holland plants, consisting of a tall straight stem from imperfect bulbs, and terminating in a head of scarlet flowers. They grow well in fibrous loam, peat and a little sand. Keep warm and moist.

620. *D. Palmeri*. A new species with brilliant flowers. Strong plants. \$1.00.

DRACÆNA.

A valuable genus of ornamental stove plants, easily grown in two parts of peat to one of loam, with good drainage. Give a fair heat, shade, and moisture. They look exceedingly well in vases.

621. *D. amabilis*. Bright glossy green, marked with pink and white. 75 cts.
 622. *D. ferrea*. Color deep purplish red on both sides. 35 cts.
 623. *D. Fraseri*. Leaves purplish, margined with rosy lake. 75 cts.
 624. *D. longifolia*. Bright green color; plant tall, slender and graceful. 35 cts.
 625. *D. nigrescens*. Deep purplish-black, with occasional streaks of red. 75 cts.
 626. *D. Rothiana*. See new plants.
 627. *D. Siamensis*. A noble tall species, pale purplish tint. 75 cts.
 628. *D. spectabilis*. Drooping leaves; prettily bronzed, deep green color. 35 cts.
 629. *D. terminalis*. Ground color bronzy green, with broad streaks of crimson. 35 cts.
 630. *D. Youngi*. Light green, tinted with rose and dark red. 75 cts.

DYCKIA.

Brazilian herbs, with lance-shaped, pointed spiny leaves, bearing flowers in panicles with spiny bracts. Pot in a mixture of two parts loam, one of peat, and one of sand, with plenty of drainage.

631. *D. remotiflora*. Bright red showy flowers. 35 cts.

ECHEVERIA.

Attractive rosette-like succulents, useful for pots, or for carpet-bedding. Many of the species are exceedingly pretty in flower. Pot in light fibrous loam and peat, with plenty of sand and drainage.

20 cents each; \$1.75 per 10.

632. *E. atropurpurea*. (*sanguinea*.) Long-pointed reddish purple leaves.
 633. *E. clavifolia*. See new plants.
 634. *E. cœrulescens*. See new plants.
 635. *E. eximia*. A perfect rosette, of numerous light, glaucous leaves.
 636. *E. globosa extensa*. See new plants.
 637. *E. linguæfolia*. See new plants.
 638. *E. metallica*. A very large glaucous leaf, with a pinkish tint.
 639. *E. mirabilis*. Thick fleshy leaves, with a pinkish tint.
 640. *E. navicularis*. See new plants.
 641. *E. pachyphytioides*. See new plants.
 642. *E. Pfersdorffi*. See new plants.
 643. *E. retusa floribunda*. Valuable for its numerous orange-red flowers.
 644. *E. rosacea*. A perfect rosette of light glaucous leaves.
 644½. *E. Scaphophylla*. Very fleshy, pointed, deep-green leaves.
 645. *E. secunda*. Small species like the House-leeks, bright green color.
 646. *E. do. glauca*. A pretty glaucous tint; fine for edging.
 647. *E. spiralis*. See new plants.

ECHITES.

Elegant stove climbers, forming delicate shoots; leaves with distinctly marked veins. They succeed best in a strong moist heat, grown in equal parts of peat and turfy loam, with a little sand.

648. *E. nutens*. A delicate little vine, foliage with pink veins. 25 cts.

EPIPHYLLUM.

A genus of succulents belonging to the Cactus family, with flat, jointed stems, and very showy flowers. Pot in sandy loam, with a little rotten manure, and plenty of drainage. Water carefully.

649. *E. truncatum*. (*Crab-Cactus*.) Light pink flowers in winter. 20 cents. Grafted plants, 18 in. to 2 ft. high, by express only. \$1.50.

ERANTHEMUM.

A large genus of stove plants, valuable for their handsome foliage, or for winter flowers. Pot in peat and loam in equal parts, and add a little sand. Keep up a good heat and moisture.

Price 25 cents each.

650. **E. Andersoni.** A handsome orchid-like flower, white, spotted with red.

651. **E. atropurpureum.** See new plants.

652. **E. Cooperi.** Flowers white, prettily spotted with purple.

653. **E. El Dorado.** See new plants.

654. **E. marmoratum.** Surface of the leaf splashed with grayish green, and creamy white.

655. **E. nigrescens.** See new plants.

656. **E. pictum.** Foliage prettily streaked with white.

657. **E. pulchellum.** Dark green, wrinkled leaves, and bright blue flowers.

658. **E. tricolor.** See new plants.



ERANTHEMUM MARMORATUM.

ERIANTHUS.

A genus of grasses, closely allied to the Sugar-cane of commerce, of a very ornamental character. Excellent for grouping, or as a specimen on the lawn. It does best in a light rich soil, with an occasional watering.

659. **E. Ravennæ.** Flower stems 6 or 8 ft. high, with long silvery plumes. Hardy. 20 cts.



ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ.

EUCHARIS.

A genus of superb flowering plants, belonging to the Amaryllis family. They enjoy a moist heat, and succeed best in good fibrous loam, with a little peat and decomposed manure, and a slight sprinkling of sand. THEY MUST HAVE GOOD DRAINAGE.

660. **E. Amazonica.** Flower stems a foot or more in height, bearing several large pure white flowers. \$1.00.

EULALIA.

A genus of very graceful grasses from Japan. They are entirely hardy and of the easiest cultivation. The flower-panicles are also very attractive. They are alike valuable as single specimens, or for grouping on the lawn. Make the soil deep, light and rich.

661. **E. Japonica variegata.** Leaves striped lengthwise with creamy white. 30 cts.

662. **E. do. zebrina.** Leaves striped crosswise white. 50 cts.

EUONYMUS.

Broad-leaved evergreen shrubs from Japan, hardy in sheltered situations in the Middle States. They must be planted in the shade, in cool moist soil. Give a slight protection during winter.



EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA.

663. **E. Japonicus.** The old species, with very deep glossy green foliage. 25 cts.

664. **E. do. argentea.** Foliage very distinctly striped with white. 25 cts.

665. *E. Japonicus aurea*. The dark green is diversified with golden variegations. 35 cts.
 666. *E. do. macrophylla*. Larger in every respect than the species. 35 cts.
 667. *E. pulchellus*. A dwarf species, with small narrow leaves. 25 cts.
 668. *E. radicans*. A trailing species, producing a pretty effect. 25 cts.
 669. *E. do. bicolor*. A charming plant. Foliage almost white. 25 cents.
 670. *E. do. tricolor*. A rarer form, marked with white and pink. 35 cts.

EUPATORIUM.

A genus of composite plants mostly hardy, bearing heads or corymbs of misty flowers. The following species are invaluable for cut-flower work. A good turfy loam will answer for them.

671. *E. ageratoides*. Hardy. Blooms late in the autumn. Pure white flowers. 20 cts.
 671½. *E. riparium*. Tender. Masses of misty-white bloom in mid-winter. 20 cts.

EUPHORBIA.

An extensive genus of plants, some of which are very handsome. The following species is a showy stove plant, requiring a strong heat to bloom properly. Equal parts of good fibrous loam and peat, with a little sand.

672. *E. splendens*. Brilliant scarlet bracts all winter. 35 cts.

FABIANA.

South American shrubs, succeeding well in a cool greenhouse or parlor, and producing very pretty funnel shaped flowers. In potting, use peat and fibrous loam, with a little sand.

673. *F. imbricata*. Fastigate habit, and white heath-like bloom. 25 cts.

FERNS.

Ferns delight in a shaded moist atmosphere, and if grown in rooms must be kept either in Wardian cases or under glass shades.

They must have perfect drainage, and a sandy, peaty, or leaf-mold soil.

Elegant assortment; 6 distinct kinds for \$1.00; or 13 for \$2.00, exclusively our selection.

674. *Acrostichum Guatamalense*. A tall growing bright green species. 35 cts.

675. *Adiantum affine*. A pleasing little evergreen species, very delicate. 25 cts.

676. *A. assimile*. A delicate little bright green plant. 25 cts.

677. *A. capillus veneris*. Fronds from 6 to 12 inches high, fan-shaped, rich bright green. 25 cts.

678. *A. crispulum*. Handsomely curled fronds, bright green, beautiful as a specimen plant. 50 cts.

679. *A. cuneatum*. Nine inches high, wedge-shaped pinnules, evergreen. 25 cts.

680. *A. excisum multifidum*. Numerous delicate little fronds. 35 cts.

681. *A. Farleyense*. The "Queen." Pendulous fronds, deeply fringed. 75 cts.

682. *A. formosum*. Jet-black stems, and light-green fronds. 25 cts.

683. *A. gracillimum*. An exceedingly graceful delicate new species. 50 cts.

684. *A. macrophyllum*. Large fronds, and large handsome foliage. 35 cts.

685. *A. pedatum*. A hardy native species, distinct and showy. 25 cts.

686. *A. pubescens*. Dark stems, slightly pubescent. 25 cts.

687. *A. Sanctæ Catharinæ*. Jet-black stems, toothed, soft green. 35 cts.

688. *Alsophila Australis*. A magnificent Tree Fern, of rapid growth. \$1.

689. *Asplenium Belangeri*. Elegant feather-like fronds, deep green color. 35 cts.

690. *A. diversifolium*. (*Syn. A. dimorphum*.) Bright green, finely divided. 25 cts.

691. *A. inequalifolium*. Graceful and drooping, deep green color. 35 cts.

692. *A. Mooreanum*. Dwarf in growth, pleasing dark green color. 25 cts.

693. *A. viviparum*. Fronds about one foot high, very finely cut. 35 cts.

694. *Athyrium Goringianum pictum*. Handsomely variegated. 35 cts.



FERNS.

695. *Blechnum Brasiliense*. A noble species. 35 cts.
 696. *B. occidentale*. Pendulous, bright rich green color. 35 cts.
 697. *Callipteris Malibariensis*. A tall, light-green graceful fern. 35 cts.
 698. *Cheilanthes hirta*. A free growing species, very hairy, pale green. 25 cts.
 699. *Cyrtomium falcatum*. Rich shining, dark-green fronds. 25 cts.
 700. *Goniopteris reptans*. An elegant little light-green species. 25 cts.
 701. *Lastrea Sieboldii*. A large, deep-green hardy fern. 25 cts.
 702. *Lomaria crispa*. Unique crisped fronds. Very curious and pretty. 50 cts.
 702½. *Lygodium palmatum*. A hardy climbing species. Fine. 25 cts.
 703. *L. scandens*. A climbing Japanese species, strong growth. 35 cts.
 704. *Nephrodium molle*. Long dark-green fronds, upright growth. 25 cts.
 705. *Nephrolepis exaltata*. Fronds from 1 to 4 feet long, light green. 25 cts.
 706. *Onychium Japonicum*. Dark green fronds, many times divided. 35 cts.
 707. *Phlebodium aureum*. Fronds 2 feet high, bluish-green color. 35 cts.
 708. *Polypodium crassifolium*. Tall, dark green, very distinct. 25 cts.
 709. *P. reptans*. A very attractive little species, creeping in habit. 35 cts.
 710. *Pteris argyræa*. Showy, silvery-white, with light green margins. 25 cts.
 711. *P. cretica albo lineata*. A broad white band through each pinnae. 25 cts.
 712. *P. longifolia*. Rather tall, narrow leaves. Easily grown. 25 cts.
 713. *P. palmata*. A dwarf fern, with deep-green palmate fronds. 35 cts.
 714. *P. rotundifolia*. A dwarf species, small, roundish, very dark green. 25 cts.
 715. *P. serrulata*. A common species, the fronds pendulous and grass-like. 25 cts.
 716. *P. serrulata cristata*. Erect in habit; apex beautifully crested. 35 cts.
 717. *P. tricolor*. Elegantly marked with bright rose and white. 50 cts.
 718. *Stenochlæna Meyeriana*. A grand plant for training on pillars. 35 cts.
 718½. *S. tenuifolia*. A noble climbing fern, bright green color. 35 cts.

FICUS.

Useful decorative plants for the stove and greenhouse, and some species for the dwelling. They are fond of heat and a moist atmosphere, and do well grown in loam, a little rotten manure and sand.

719. *F. Cunninghamii*. A new decorative plant from Australia. 30 cts.
 720. *F. minimus*. A veritable dwarf, very small in all its parts. 30 cts.
 721. *F. palustris*. A neat species for hanging baskets. Leaves lobed. 30 cts.
 722. *F. repens*. A very neat little creeping vine for baskets, &c. 30 cts.

FITTONIA.

Trailing stove plants, with brilliantly marked foliage. Excellent for a wardian case, or for large pans. Plant in peat and turfy loam, with a liberal allowance of sand. Give heat, shade and moisture.

25 cents each.

723. *F. argyroneura*. Distinctly veined with white; creeping habit.
 724. *F. gigantea*. Strong grower, veined with pink; creeping habit.
 725. *F. Verschaffeltii*. Beautiful, veined with red; creeping habit.

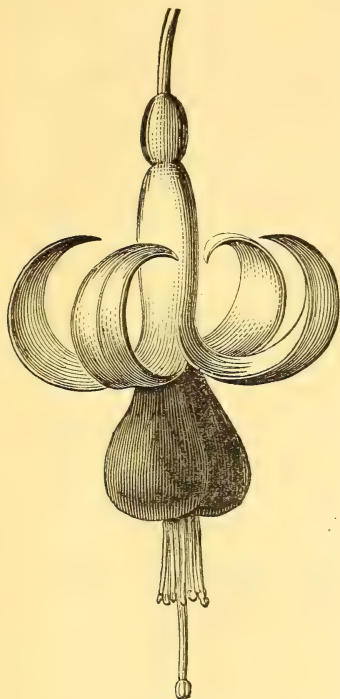
FOURCROYA.

726. *F. Lindeni*. See new plants.

FRANCISCEA.

A beautiful genus of flowering plants, very fragrant, easily grown, and free bloomers. They delight in a temperature of over 60 degrees, and relish plenty of water. Grow in two parts peat, one part loam, and plenty of sand. Pinch back the shoots frequently.

727. *F. uniflora*. Very showy salver-shaped purple flowers. 50 cts.



FUCHSIA.

FUCHSIA.

No florist's flower is more charming than this graceful plant. Their culture is comparatively easy, but they will not bear neglect. Pot in good fibrous loam with plenty of decomposed manure and a little sand. Syringe frequently, and keep the plants near the glass.

20 cts. each, \$1.75 per 10.

728. **Admiration.** Tube and sepals rich crimson, corolla purplish crimson.
729. **Amphion.** Crimson sepals, plum-color corolla, dwarf habit.
730. **Arabella.** Tube and sepals pure white, corolla rose.
731. **Aurora Superba.** See new plants.
732. **Avalanche.** Sepals bright carmine, corolla violet. Double.
733. **Baroness.** White sepals, and violet-rose corolla.
734. **Beacon.** Sepals deep rose, corolla deep carmine, shaded violet.
735. **Beauty of Sherwood.** Sepals light red, corolla cherry-color.
736. **Benmanni.** Recurved white sepals, and rich rose-colored corolla.
737. **Bianca Marginata.** Sepals blush, corolla cerise, with deeper margin.
738. **Black Prince.** See new plants.
739. **Calyppo.** Tube and sepals rich crimson; corolla rich purple-crimson.
740. **Canary Bird.** Sepals scarlet, corolla dark purple, foliage golden.
741. **Carl Holt.** Reddish pink, striped with white.
742. **Carpeaux.** See new plants.
743. **Charmer.** Reddish-crimson tube and sepals, rich purple-plum corolla.
744. **Coccinea.** Both sepals and corolla rosy scarlet.
745. **Como.** Sepals reddish-carmine, corolla deep violet.
746. **Elm City.** Crimson corolla, very double and handsome.
747. **Emperor of Brazil.** Sepals crimson, corolla violet and rose.
748. **Fairy Queen.** Tube and sepals white, corolla rich, rosy carmine.
749. **Fulgens.** A fine old species, tube very long, pale pink.
750. **Garibaldi.** Red sepals, double dark violet corolla.
751. **Golden Fleece.** Golden green leaves, scarlet and purple flowers.
752. **Highland Chief.** Tube and sepals bright crimson, corolla purple color.
753. **Inimitable.** Sepals scarlet-crimson, corolla deep violet. Double.
754. **Instigator.** Sepals rich dark crimson, corolla fine lavender-blue.
755. **Lady Heylesbury.** Violet corolla, pure white sepals.
756. **La Neige.** Double white corolla, carmine sepals.
757. **Little Harry.** Sepals scarlet, corolla purple, double.
758. **Lustre.** Sepals waxy white, corolla crimson-vermilion.
759. **Macay Chief.** Sepals reddish-crimson, corolla violet-purple.
760. **Mons. Fillion.** Crimson sepals, dark violet-purple corolla, double.
761. **Monstrosa.** Sepals bright rose, tipped green, corolla white and double.
762. **Prince Leopold.** Golden-green foliage, crimson sepals, double purple corolla.
763. **Procumbens.** Plant almost trailing, flowers erect, small.
764. **Psyche.** Foliage strikingly large, sepals pink, corolla scarlet.
765. **Purple Prince.** Sepals carmine-scarlet, corolla rich violet.
766. **Rose of Castile.** Sepals blush, corolla purplish-rose.
767. **Sedan.** See new plants.
768. **Speciosa.** Sepals blush, corolla scarlet, very long and handsome.
769. **Striped Banner.** See new plants.
770. **Sunray.** Foliage elegantly variegated. 30 cts.
771. **Tower of London.** Scarlet sepals, large double purple corolla.
772. **Virgil.** Scarlet sepals, double white corolla.

GARDENIA.

Although properly stove plants, this genus will succeed moderately well in a green-house or living room. They are delightfully fragrant. Pot in loam and peat in equal proportions, with a little sand. Keep moist.

- 773. **G. florida.** (*Cape Jessamine.*) Flowers double, white, very fragrant. 20 cts.
- 774. **G. Fortuni.** Larger bloom, double, very sweet. 20 cts.
- 775. **G. radicans.** Narrow leaves, very fragrant, double white flowers. 20 cts.
- 776. **G. do. variegata.** A scarce little plant, leaves margined with white. 50 cts.

GERANIUMS. (Single.)

Perhaps the most popular flowering plant known to florists. For bedding purposes many of the varieties are unequaled, and for pot culture, they are especially valuable for window gardening, as well as for the greenhouse. Pot in light fibrous soil and decomposed manure.

15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.

- 777. **Adair.** Thick wax-like petals of a rich carmine color, shaded with scarlet.
- 778. **A. Henderson.** Scarlet, with white eye.
- 779. **Albania.** Immense trusses, rich rosy-violet.
- 780. **Alcmena.** Rich magenta-crimson.
- 781. **Alethia.** Cerise, shaded with salmon.
- 782. **Alsatia.** Salmon color, large size, fine form.
- 783. **Anna Pfitzer.** Yellow scarlet, large full truss, brilliant.
- 784. **Beauty of Kingessing.** White centre and margins, with salmon belt.
- 785. **Boadicea.** Bright scarlet nosegay.
- 786. **Brutus.** Dark scarlet.
- 787. **Camerino.** Rich rosy cerise, fine.
- 788. **Cardinalis.** See new plants.
- 789. **Cato.** Magenta-crimson and scarlet.
- 790. **Ceres.** Violet-magenta, with scarlet markings.
- 791. **Cherry Hill.** (*H. B. & T.*) Large, deep crimson-scarlet, with white eye.
- 792. **Christine Nillson.** Large truss of rosy-pink.
- 793. **Claudius.** Bright cerise, edged with scarlet.
- 794. **Comte Henri.** Brilliant scarlet.
- 795. **Daniel Webster.** Light crimson, fine large truss.
- 796. **Drapeau tricolor.** See new plants.
- 797. **Duchess of Edinburgh.** Salmon, white eye.
- 798. **Effe.** Deep rosy pink, in the way of *Master Christine*.
- 799. **Egeria.** Rosy peach, shaded with magenta.
- 800. **Europa.** Rich deep scarlet, with crimson in the upper petals, white eye.
- 801. **Fairy.** Blush, striped with deep salmon.
- 802. **Flammetta.** Rich, dark crimson.
- 803. **Gaspar.** Deep rich crimson-scarlet.
- 804. **Gen. Grant.** Brilliant scarlet. The most reliable bedder yet tested.
- 805. **Geo. W. Earle.** Large, pure white, full rose centre.
- 806. **Gloire de Corbeny.** Golden salmon, white margin, large truss.
- 807. **Helen Dick.** (*John Dick.*) Large salmon, distinct and fine.
- 808. **Henry Clay.** Rich dark crimson, excellent.
- 809. **James Taylor.** Magenta color, very large truss.
- 810. **Jean Sisley.** Truss large, flowers brilliant scarlet, distinct white eye.
- 811. **Jubilee.** Soft rosy-lake color, quite distinct from others of its class.
- 812. **Juno.** Deep rose color, shaded with violet lake.
- 813. **Lady S. Stanhope.** Orange red.
- 814. **Levana.** Rich deep pink color.
- 815. **Levinus.** Salmon-rose, flaked with white.
- 816. **Louis Veuillot.** Dark blood-red, large truss, very fine.
- 817. **Mme. Mezard.** A beautiful tint of solferino; very fine.
- 818. **Manrique.** Deep rosy-magenta; truss large.
- 819. **Mark Twain.** Rich lake-red, very fine truss.
- 820. **Metis.** Vivid shade of rich scarlet, with conspicuous white eye.
- 821. **Mrs. Whitely.** Scarlet, with white eye.

822. **Master Christine.** Deep rose, white eye.
Blooms profusely, fine truss.

823. **Nekros.** Rosy-peach suffused with magenta.

824. **New Life.** New last season. Flower distinctly striped.

825. **Omphale.** Rosy-peach with cerise shading.

826. **Pauline Lucca.** See new plants.

827. **Portia.** Salmon with light margin.

828. **Potamas.** Bright scarlet, the upper petals shaded with crimson.

829. **Procles.** Brilliant cerise flowers, shaded with red.

830. **Sibylla.** Blush-white, marked with salmon pink.

831. **Tagus.** Magenta-crimson shaded with cerise.

832. **Tapos.** A nosegay producing large trusses of bright rosy cerise flowers.

833. **Thapto.** Rich deep magenta-crimson color, shaded with violet.

834. **Theseus.** Rich bright scarlet flowers.

835. **Thetis.** Pure white; a rosy-pink zone around the centre which is also white.

836. **Thos. Nast.** See new plants.

837. **Tison.** Magenta-crimson, large and fine.

838. **Trocadero.** See new plants.

839. **Velindra.** Magenta-crimson shaded with scarlet.

840. **Velocipede.** Brilliant scarlet, fine form, compact habit.

841. **Vinco.** Rosy-magenta, shaded with scarlet.

842. **White Clipper.** A valuable white variety; fine for bedding.

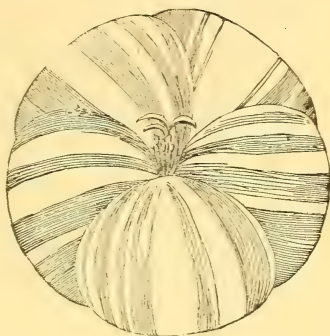
843. **White Princess.** A large truss of large pure white flowers.

844. **Wm. K. Harris.** Blush pale red centre; large truss.

845. **Wm. Mackenson.** Upper petals, salmon; lower, violet rose, white eye.

846. **Wood Nymph.** See new plants.

846½. **Zara.** White, with salmon-rose centre.



NEW LIFE.

GERANIUMS. (Double.)

20 cents each; \$1.75 per 10.

847. **Admiration.** (*Boucharlat.*) Dwarf; large trusses of double pink flowers.

848. **Aline Sisley.** (*Ƴ. Sisley.*) Dwarf and compact; pinkish-white double flowers.

849. **Asa Gray.** Salmon-shaded white, dwarf and free bloomer.

850. **Auguste Villaume.** Profuse bloomer, bright orange-red color.

851. **Bishop Wood.** Enormous truss of brilliant crimson scarlet flowers.

852. **Candidissima.** See new plants.

853. **Chas. Hovey.** See new plants.

854. **Dame blanche.** See new plants.

855. **Député Ancelon.** See new plants.

856. **Eldred.** Light salmon-pink, large truss.

857. **Ernest Lang.** See new plants.

858. **Fleur de Mai.** Nearly pure white and very double.

859. **Gloire de Nancy.** Bright scarlet, immense truss very full.

860. **Golden Jewel.** See new plants.

861. **Harmonia.** Light cerise, shaded with vermillion.

862. **Harry Beaton.** Similar to Asa Gray, but lighter color.

863. **Illuminator.** Purplish-carmine, very large and double.

864. **Jewel.** Very dwarf and compact, bright scarlet, very double.

865. **L'Année terrible.** See new plants.

866. **Le Nègre.** Dark maroon, full and perfect, large truss.

867. **L'Herzégovine.** Large rosy-violet flowers, splendid umbels.

868. **Mme. Lemoine.** (*Lemoine.*) Excellent clear rose color.

869. **Mme. Fillion.** Fine petals and truss, rich crimson.

870. **Marie Hemart.** See new plants.

871. **Marquis de Chambon.** (*Crousse.*) Salmon marked with white.

872. **Mary Elizabeth.** Extra strong growth, double rosy pink.

873. **M. de Marcère.** See new plants.

874. **M. Gelein Lowagie.** See new plants.

875. **M. J. Reverdy.** Scarlet-magenta, free bloomer, strong grower. Fine.
 876. **M. Morin.** See new plants.
 877. **M. P. Jaud.** See new plants.
 878. **Mrs. Hayes.** See new plants.
 879. **Mrs. John Thorpe.** See new plants.
 880. **Nellie Lewis.** See new plants.
 881. **Nymphe.** See new plants.
 882. **Pilgrim.** Immense trusses of deep violet-rose.
 883. **Président Léon Simon.** See new plants.
 884. **Reine des blancs.** See new plants.
 885. **Rose Tom Thumb.** Very dwarf, very double, bright rose.
 886. **Souvenir de Carpeaux.** Violet cherry-red, dwarf, free bloomer.
 887. **Striped Vesuvius.** See new plants.
 888. **Student.** Rich rosy-scarlet shaded with magenta.
 889. **Victor Hugo.** (*Lemoine.*) Bright orange-red; fine.
 890. **Xenophon.** Rich deep magenta crimson, very large.

GERANIUMS. (Scented Foliage.)

20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

891. **Abrotanifolium.** Finely dissected leaves, glaucous green; pleasant odor.
 892. **Apple-scented.** Small roundish leaf, delightfully fragrant.
 893. **Mrs. Taylor.** Scented foliage, deep crimson flowers.
 894. **Nutmeg-scented.** Form of leaf resembles the Apple-scented.
 895. **Pennyroyal-scented.** Leaves distinctly cut, also known as skeleton-leaved.
 896. **Rose-scented.** A popular old variety, used for bouquets, &c.
 897. **Shrubland Pet.** Rose scent; close, compact grower.

GERANIUMS. (Variegated Foliage.)

20 cts. each, except noted; \$1.75 per 10.

898. **Arbaces.** Fine golden-yellow foliage, zoned with dark bronze.
 899. **Beauty of Calderdale.** Bright chocolate zone on yellow ground.
 900. **Black Douglas.** An elegant bronze, yellowish-green ground, distinct zone.
 901. **Cloth of Gold.** Bright golden-yellow leaf, with pale green shading.
 902. **Crystal Palace Gem.** Fine yellow, with green disc, best bedder in its class.
 903. **Earl of Roslyn.** Deep chestnut zone, broad yellow edging.
 904. **Epirus.** Pale greenish-yellow, with broad bronze zone.
 905. **Eveline.** Bright yellow, with rich bronzy-crimson zone.
 906. **Fides.** Deep golden disc, banded with a rich bronzy-crimson zone.
 907. **Happy Thought.** Creamy-yellow blotch in the centre or disc of the leaf; fine.
 908. **Malcolm.** Rich yellow with brownish-crimson zone.
 909. **Maritana.** Deep golden centre, surrounded with chocolate zone.
 910. **Mountain of Snow.** Foliage margined with pure white. 25 cts.
 911. **Mrs. John Clutton.** Cream-colored edge, orange-crimson zone. 30 cts.
 912. **Mrs. Pollock.** Bright bronzy-red zone, belted with crimson. 30 cts.
 913. **Parthenope.** Yellow leaf-disc, dark bronzy-crimson zone.
 914. **Periplus.** Leaf-centre yellow, broad dark crimson zone.
 915. **Silas.** Yellow centre and margin, dark chocolate zone.
 916. **Sophie Dumaresque.** Golden-yellow, bright scarlet zone. 30 cts.
 917. **Sunset.** Bright scarlet zone, one of the finest tri-colors. 30 cts.



GERANIUM, "MRS. TAYLOR."

GERANIUMS. (Ivy-Leaved.)

20 cts. each, \$1.75 per 10.

918. **A. F. Barron.** See new plants.
 919. **A. T. Simmons.** See new plants.
 920. **Bridal Wreath.** Beautiful snow-white flowers.
 921. **Charm.** See new plants.
 922. **Diadem.** Rich deep crimson.
 923. **Elegans.** Rose color and white bloom.
 924. **Finette.** Blush white, flushed with rose.
 925. **Floribunda.** Very free bloomer, pale pink.
 926. **Gazelle.** Delicate blush, *very double* and fine.
 927. **Huber's Hybrid.** Trusses of bright red flowers.
 928. **Isabel.** See new plants.
 929. **König Albert.** Color bright violet-pink, of good shape. Double.
 930. **Marshal.** Rich rosy-cerise double flowers.
 931. **Norma.** Deep lavender pink, with crimson spots, double.
 932. **Plutus.** See new plants.
 933. **Princess Alexander.** Bright pink color, strong grower.
 934. **Princess Thyra.** Prettily shaded white and pink.
 935. **Remarkable.** An erect habit, white and rose flowers.
 936. **Renown.** Rich rosy-carmine, very double.
 937. **Rosette.** Soft rose, shaded with mauve. Double.
 938. **Thalia.** See new plants.
 939. **Viscountess Cranbrook.** See new plants.
 940. **Willsii.** Flowers violet-rose, foliage firm and handsome.



DOUBLE IVY-LEAF GERANIUM.



FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS.

GLADIOLUS.

Summer blooming bulbous plants, also called "Corn flags." They delight in a sandy, light, fibrous soil, yet plenty of thoroughly decomposed manure. Stake them securely.

941. Named, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.
 Mixed, unnamed, 10 cts. each, 80 cents per 10.

GLAUCIUM.

Herbaceous plants, mostly hardy, but extremely valuable for white lines in ornamental gardening. Any good garden soil, not too poor, will cause them to make a fine show.

942. **G. corniculatum.** Showy large-leaved plant, with white foliage. 15 cts.

GNAPHALIUM.

"Everlasting" plants; with mostly white woolly leaves, and of the easiest cultivation for summer bedding. Not particular as to soil, although one moderately rich causes a greater luxuriance of foliage.

943. **G. lanatum variegatum.** A silvery-leaved dwarf plant. 15 cts.

GOLDFUSIA.

Natives of India, shrubs with dark green leaves, and spikes of very pretty funnel-shaped flowers, blooming most of the winter in moderate heat and moisture. In good friable soil they will grow luxuriantly.

944. **G. anisophylla.** Flowers pale lilac, and very abundant. 20 cts.

GYNERIUM.

A splendid grass from the plains of South America; not thoroughly hardy at the north, but will survive easily in a cold pit. In the autumn it throws up one or more stems 8 or 10 feet high, surmounted by long silvery plumes. Plant in light rich soil.

945. *G. argenteum*. (*Pampas Grass*.) Healthy young plants for mailing, 25 cts.

HABROTHAMNUS.

The following species has long been in our collections, and is a greenhouse plant of very easy cultivation. It may be trained as a vine or as a small tree. Grow in fibrous loam and a little sand.

946. *H. elegans*. Panicles of small trumpet-shaped red flowers. 20 cts.
 947. *H. Newellii*. See new plants.

HECTIA.

A genus of Bromeliaceous plants, with stiff curving leaves, forming in many instances pretty rosettes. They should be grown in light fibrous peat or leaf-mold, with a good drainage.

948. *H. argentea*. Foliage very silvery; a pretty decorative plant. 25 cts.

HEDERA. (Ivy.)

Every one is acquainted with, and loves the Evergreen Ivy. It is easily grown, and nothing can be substituted for it. It delights in a cool, moist, shaded location, and a light porous soil. For decorating parlors and cool conservatories it has no equal, and for vases and hanging baskets it is always attractive. Drain well.

Our collection of these is perhaps the most complete in this country. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, purchaser's selection of varieties; or we will send 10 fine kinds for \$1.50, strictly our choice.

949. *Algeriensis*. Very large foliage, slightly lobed, deep green color.
 950. *Angustifolia variegata*. Small leaf, prettily mottled with white.
 951. *Arborescens marginata argentea*. Upright white leaf margins.
 952. *Aurea spectabile*. Foliage bright green, merging into a golden hue.
 953. *Canariensis marmorata*. Large foliage, marbled with white.
 954. *Chrysocarpa*. Leaves like *Sagittata*, with bright golden veinings.
 955. *Conglomerata*. A very curious dwarf, with small crested foliage.
 956. *Dentata*. Large leaf, thick, leathery, and deep green color.
 957. *Donerailense*. Medium size, not unlike the preceding.
 958. *Helix*. (*English Ivy*.) Medium size leaf, prettily veined.
 959. *Hibernica*. (*Irish Ivy*.) Large foliage, hardy; strong grower.
 960. *Lutea maculata*. Marbled and mottled foliage, adapted for vases.
 961. *Maculata major*. Leaf in the way of *Donerailense*, but mottled.
 962. *Marginata argentea variegata*. Margined with white.
 963. *Marmorata elegans*. Foliage neatly mottled with yellow.
 964. *Minor aurea maculata*. Studded with golden-colored spots.
 965. *Palmata aurea*. Handsome, golden veined variety.
 966. *Pannonica*. Very small unique leaf, fine for baskets.
 967. *Poetica*. Medium sized foliage, obovate shaped. Handsome.
 968. *Rhombea variegata*. Colors, white and pink, charmingly blended.
 969. *Rhomboidea obovata*. Like the *Ragneriana*. Smaller leaf.
 970. *Sagittæfolia*. *Arrow-leaved*. An elegant shaped leaf.

HELIOTROPE.

A well known and highly appreciated stove-plant alike useful for forcing during winter or for the open ground during the summer months. The delicious perfume of its flowers is universally admired. Pot in light fibrous soil.

Price 15 cents each.

- 971. *Cardinal Richelieu*. Bright bluish-lavender color.
- 972. *Chieftain*. Light blue, exceedingly fine.
- 973. *Héloïse Delesalle*. Lavender blue, large compact truss.
- 974. *Juliette*. Blush lilac, peculiar tint, exceedingly fragrant.
- 975. *Lilaceum roseum*. See new plants.
- 976. *Little Negress*. Very deep blue.
- 977. *Mme. de Blonay*. See new plants.
- 978. *Mme. Michael*. Bluish-purple, lighter centre.
- 979. *Marie Boppe*. Lilac color on white ground; large.
- 980. *Mrs. Burgess*. Very dark purplish violet.
- 981. *Othello*. Dark blue color, immense corymbs.
- 982. *Peruviana*. The old favorite, dark lilac, free bloomer.
- 983. *Snow Wreath*. Almost pure white; the best of its color.
- 984. *Star*. Distinct, long foliage, darkest variety known.

HETEROCENTRUM.

A genus of vigorous growing, free blooming herbs of easy cultivation, in heat and moisture; they also bed out in the open air with equal facility. Pot in good, light, fibrous soil, with plenty of drainage.

- 985. *H. album*. Long racemes of white flowers, produced freely. 20 cents.
- 986. *H. roseum*. Color of the flowers pale rose; a valuable plant. 20 cents.

HIBISCUS.

The Chinese Hibiscus are among our most gaudy stove plants during winter, and for the open border during summer. They are large woody shrubs delighting in heat and moisture, and prefer a fibrous loam with some peat and sand.

25 cts. each.

- 987. *H. Rosa Sinensis albo variegatus*. See new plants.
- 988. *H. do. Brilliantissima*. Brilliant crimson scarlet.
- 989. *H. do. Cooperi*. Foliage and flowers elegantly variegated.
- 990. *H. do. fulgidus*. Intense carmine scarlet, elegant.
- 991. *H. do. grandiflora*. Flowers very large; rosy crimson.
- 992. *H. do. lutea fl. pl.* Double yellow, very fine.
- 993. *H. do. miniatus semi-plenus*. Double vermilion-scarlet.
- 994. *H. do. do. splendens*. Brilliant crimson.
- 995. *H. do. rubra plena*. Double crimson, very showy.
- 996. *H. do. zebrina*. See new plants.

HIGGINSIA.

A genus of small Peruvian shrubs closely related to *CAMPYLOBOTRYS*, with attractive velvety foliage, requiring a rather strong heat and moisture to develop. Pot in peat and loam.

- 998. *H. discolor*. (*Campylobotrys discolor*.) Olive green leaves, satiny lustre. 20 cts.
- 999. *H. Ghiesbreghtii*. A tall grower. Rich velvety green leaves. 20 cts.

HOLLYHOCK. (*Althæa rosea*.)

A florist's flower of great value for grouping, or mixing with the shrubbery. They require a deep, very rich soil to develop properly.

- 1000. Young plants of *Chater's* celebrated strain, embracing none but the finest colors, and all perfectly double. 15 cts.



HOLLYHOCK.



HYDRANGEA "THOS. HOGG."

HOYA.

Mostly running vines, with thick, fleshy leaves and umbels of handsome wax-like flowers. They are fond of a strong heat and a sunny exposure, and succeed best in peat, with some fibrous soil and sand. They must have perfect drainage.

1001. *H. carnosa*. (*Wax Plant*.) The old Chinese species, with pinkish-white flowers. 20 cts.

HYDRANGEA.

Woody shrubs, mostly hardy in the Middle States when protected. With the exception of *PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA* and *QUERCIFOLIA*, which are quite hardy, they delight in a cool, shady and moist situation, with fibrous loam and peat for the roots.

20 cts. each.

1002. *H. acuminata*. Beautiful heads of large white flowers.

1003. *H. Hortensia*. The old Chinese species of our gardens.
 1004. *H. do.* "*Impératrice Eugénie*." Corymbs tinted with blue and pale rose.
 1006. *H. do.* *Otaksa*. A Japanese novelty, superior to the species.
 1007. *H. do.* *speciosa*. Broad white band in centre of leaf.
 1008. *H. do.* *variegata*. Foliage elegantly blotched with pure white.
 1009. *H. Lindleyi*. Bright pink flowers.
 1010. *H. paniculata grandiflora*. Immense panicles of pure white flowers. Very hardy and desirable. Should be in every yard.
 1011. *H. quercifolia*. "Oak-leaved." Large corymbs of flowers.
 1012. *H. stellata fl. pl.* Flowers star-shaped and quite double.
 1013. *H.* "*Thos. Hogg*." Immense heads of pure white flowers.
 1014. *H. Thunbergi*. Bright rosy-red flowers. Hardy.

IRIS.

We class our entire collection of elegant Iris, or "Flags" under the heading of Hardy Perennials, and enumerate in this place the following species only, which makes a fine pot-plant, although hardy, if carefully protected.
 Grow in peat and fibrous loam, with sand, and drain thoroughly.

1015. *I. Iberica*. Upper petals of the flower pure satiny-white; lower petals rich brown color. 35 cts.

IOLEPIS.

A member of the *CYPERACEÆ*, or sedges, and natives of warm climates. The following species is peculiarly adapted for hanging baskets, vases, window boxes &c., and will grow finely in sandy peaty soil.

1016. *I. gracilis*. A pretty grass-like plant, bright green color. 15 cts.



IRIS IBERICA.

IXORA.

Among our most splendid flowering stove-plants, requiring a high temperature and moist atmosphere. Care must be taken to keep them free from injurious insects, as they are very liable to the attacks of mealy bug and scale. Pot in good strong peat, fibrous loam, and a little sand. Shade and water must never be neglected.

30 cts. each.

- 1017. *I. blanda*. Very conspicuous scarlet flowers.
- 1018. *I. coccinea superba*. Large heads of orange-scarlet flowers.
- 1019. *I. Frazeri*. Light orange-scarlet, very elegant.
- 1020. *I. princeps*. Bright scarlet; brilliant.
- 1021. *I. regina*. See new plants.

JASMINUM.

Hardy and tender shrubs, highly appreciated for the delightful fragrance of most of the species. Flowers white or yellow. The greenhouse varieties must have a strong heat, and a rich peaty loam, with sand.

- 1022. *J. frutescens*. A hardy shrub, yellow flowers, slender shoots. 20 cts.
- 1023. *J. grandiflorum*. (*Catalonian Jessamine*.) White, fragrant, tender. 20 cts.
- 1024. *J. multiflorum*. Tender, white fragrant flowers, very free bloomer. 35 cts.
- 1025. *J. nudiflorum*. Hardy, blooming very early, yellow flowers. 20 cts.
- 1026. *J. officinale*. The common white Jessamine of our gardens. 20 cts.
- 1027. *J. Sambac*. Very double, white, very fragrant, hot-house plants. 35 cts.

JUSTICIA.

Tropical herbs, with flowers in terminal spikes, and requiring a good heat to bloom freely. Pot in fibrous loam, a little peat and sand. Place near the glass to prevent drawing, and water freely when growing.

- 1028. *J. carnea*. Produces beautiful spikes of a rosy-pink color. 20 cts.
- 1029. *J. calytricha*. Large spikes of pale yellow flowers. 20 cts.

KERRIA.

A Japanese shrub, with long slender shoots, and numerous double yellow flowers; reasonably hardy in the open air. The following showy variety has variegated leaves, and is quite pretty in vases, baskets, &c. Fibrous loam.

- 1030. *K. Japonica variegata*. (*Variegated Corchorus*.) 20 cts.

KLEINIA.

A genus of African succulents with fleshy stems and thick candelabra-like branches; fine for ornamental gardening. They love heat and dislike dampness. Pot in peaty rough loam and sand.

- 1031. *K. repens*. A dwarf glaucous bluish-green plant. 20 cts.

LAGERSTRÆMIA.

From China and Japan. Neat woody shrubs bearing elegant flowers during summer. They need the protection of a cool greenhouse or even cellar during winter. Use sandy loam and some peat.

- 1032. *L. indica*. Petals curiously curved, bright flesh color. 25 cts.
- 1033. *L. do. alba*. Very striking white flowers. 25 cts.

LANTANA.

Tender shrubs, producing an abundance of gay flowers, and very easily cultivated in rich fibrous soil. A mass composed of several colors produces a fine effect on the lawn.

15 cts each. \$1.25 per 10.

- 1034. *Alba lutea grandiflora*. Distinct white and yellow.
- 1035. *Bouquet blanc*. Straw-yellow, passing into white.



LAGERSTRÆMIA. (Crape Myrtle.)



LANTANAS.

1036. *Clotilde*. Yellow, scarlet and rose color.
 1037. *Delicatissima*. A fine old variety; lilac, white eye.
 1038. *Grand Sultan*. Light purple and yellow.
 1039. *Harkett's Perfection*. Leaves beautifully variegated.
 1040. *Hendersoni*. Beautiful rosy-lilac.
 1041. *Janus*. Deep yellow, passing into rose-color.
 1042. *La Neige*. White, with a yellowish tint.
 1043. *Mme. Dufoy*. Semi-double; pale yellow and rose-color.
 1044. *Marcella*. Rose and primrose yellow tint.
 1045. *M. Schmidt*. Brilliant yellow, passing into purplish-vermilion.
 1046. *Mutabilis major*. Pale yellow, changing to rose.
 1047. *Roi des rouges*. Rich scarlet and orange.
 1048. *Surprise*. See new plants.
 1049. *Toison d'or*. Deep chrome yellow.
 1050. *Triomphe du commerce*. See new plants.
 1051. *Victoria*. Carmine scarlet, yellow and rose.

LEDENBERGIA.

Tender herbs with acuminate dentate leaves, delighting in a warm sunny exposure, and a full supply of water when growing. Use equal parts of peat and fibrous loam, with a little sand.

1052. *L. rosea*. Foliage above, reddish green; below, rose color. 25 cts.

LIBONIA.

Neat little plants, growing very compact, with numerous small branches, and blooming very profusely all winter long. Excellent for house culture. Pot in equal parts of loam and peat, with a little sand.

1053. *L. floribunda*. Beautiful yellow and orange-colored bloom. 25 cts.

1054. *L. Penrhosiensis*. A dwarfer form, and lighter colored flowers. 25 cts.

LILIUM.

The newer and finer Lilies should be in every garden, however small. The following are all reliable and fine. Prepare the bed by digging out the soil to the depth of 15 inches; place 3 inches of small stones for drainage in the bottom, and fill in with old rotted sods and leaf mold, slightly higher than the surrounding surface. In planting, encase each bulb in sand. Protect slightly during winter with manure.



LILIUM SUPERBUM.



LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

1055. *L. auratum*. (*Golden-banded Lily*.) White, with crimson spots, golden band down centre of each leaf. 50 cts.
 1056. *L. candidum*. The fine old white Lily of our gardens. 25 cts.
 1057. *L. lancifolium album*, White Japan Lily. Excellent. 50 cts.

1058. *L. do. rubrum*. Distinct carmine spots. 25 cts.
 1059. *L. longiflorum*. Long trumpet-shaped white flowers. 25 cts.
 1060. *L. superbum*. A native species, bright orange, purple spots. 25 cts.
 1061. *L. tigrinum*. (*Tiger Lily*.) Bright orange with dark spots. 25 cts.
 1061½. *L. do. fl. pl.* A beautiful form; flowers double. Rare. 50 cts.

LINARIA.

Herbaceous plants of which the well-known yellow TOAD-FLAX is the type. The following species is a neat little vine with numerous small white and lilac flowers. Easily grown in light soil.

1062. *L. cymbalaria*. (*Kenilworth Ivy*.) Suitable for baskets, &c. 20 cents.

LOBELIA.

The species enumerated below are very dwarf, free-flowering plants, and especially adapted for ribbon gardening. For hanging baskets they are also highly esteemed. They delight in a loose fibrous soil.

1063. *L. lutea*. See new plants.
 1064. *L. pumila grandiflora*. Very dense; flowers bright blue. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10.
 1065. *L. "Snowflake."* (*Queen of the Whites*.) Of vigorous habit, with pure white flowers. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10.

LYCOPodium. (See *Selaginella*.)

LYSIMACHIA.

Herbaceous perennial plants, which, although hardy, are eminently fitted for pot culture. They are very readily grown in good turfy loam with a little manure and sand.

1066. *L. clethroides*. From Japan, with pure white flowers in curving spikes. 20 cts.
 1067. *L. nummularia*. For baskets or vases. Flowers of golden yellow. 15 cts.

MAHERNIA.

A genus of South African plants, thriving best in a warm, sunny house, and blooming profusely during winter. Watering must never be neglected, and give good drainage. Use light fibrous soil and peat, with some sand.

1068. *M. odorata*. Golden-yellow flowers with a strong honeyed fragrance. 25 cts.

MAMILLARIA.

A genus of the cactus family, more esteemed for their unique and interesting forms than for the beauty of their flowers. They should be cultivated in sandy peaty loam, with plenty of drainage.

1069. *M. stellaris*. A dwarf, cushion-like cactus, quite unique. 25 cents.

MARANTA.

Among the most elegant stove plants known to florists. All natives of tropical America, and enjoy a strong heat with abundant moisture. They require good fibrous peat, with a little loam and sand.

1070. *M. Baraquinii*. Silvery gray; centre and margin light green. 50 cents.
 1071. *M. bicolor*. Pale green leaves, dark spots, purple underneath. 30 cents.
 1072. *M. capitata*. Leaves, pale green tint, veins ribbed or prominent. 30 cents.
 1073. *M. eximia*. Dwarf; upper surface striped with grayish white; under, purplish violet. 30 cents.
 1074. *M. faciata*. Bright green; broad bands from mid-rib to margin, purplish beneath. 30 cents.
 1075. *M. Leopardina*. Pale green, with oblong blotches of deep green. 30 cents.
 1076. *M. majestica*. Dark glossy green, pinkish lines above, purple beneath. 30 cts.
 1077. *M. Makoyana*. An elegant dwarf, markings deep bottle-green, underneath bright wine-red. 50 cents.
 1078. *M. Massangeana*. See new plants.
 1079. *M. mikans*. Shining green, with a white feathery stripe. 30 cents.
 1080. *M. Pardina*. Pale green. Brown blotches each side of the mid-rib. 30 cts.
 1081. *M. Porteana*. Long bright leaves, white stripes, underside purple. 30 cts.
 1082. *M. princeps*. Leaves long, dark green, margined with yellowish green. 30 cts.
 1083. *M. pulchella*. Very much like the old *Zebrina*, although more dwarf. 30 cts.
 1084. *M. tubispatha*. Bright green, with olive-brown blotches. 30 cts.
 1085. *M. Van den Heckii*. Dark glossy leaves, mid-rib silvery-white. 30 cts.
 1086. *M. zebrina*. Leaves striped above and purple beneath. 30 cts.



LINARIA CYMBALARIA.

MAURANDIA.

Flowers similar to the snap-dragon, but borne on vigorous slender vines. A popular summer climber of the easiest cultivation, needing only good loam and a proper support.

1087. *M. Barclayana*. Two distinct colors. Fine for arbors. 20 cts. each.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

A very extensive genus of succulent plants, some of which are admirable ornaments for the cool green-house, in baskets, &c. Peat and rough fibrous soil are proper for them, and good drainage is requisite.

1088. *M. cordifolium*. Prostrate with dark glossy green leaves. 15 cts.
1089. *M. do. variegatum*. Silvery-white self or striped foliage. 15 cts.

MEYENIA.

Tropical African shrubs, requiring a strong heat to develop their beautiful funnel shaped flowers, which are produced continuously all the year. Pot in peat with a portion of fibrous loam and a little sand.

1090. *M. erecta*. Dark blue flowers with orange colored throat. 35 cts.

MIKANIA.

Composite plants closely related to the Eupatoriums. The following species is a twiner with large cordate leaves. Native of the United States, but forms a fine specimen for cool green-house culture, in good turfy loam.

1091. *M. violacea*. Rich dark velvety-green foliage. 25 cts.

MIMULUS. (Monkey Flower.)

Herbaceous plants with showy flowers. The following interesting greenhouse plants require plenty of fresh air, and not too much heat or moisture. Grow in light soil, with a little manure and sand.

1092. *M. moschatus*. (*Musk Plant*.) A dwarf plant, with musk odor. 20 cts.
1093. *M. do. Harrisoni*. See new plants.
1094. *M. tigrinus*. Flowers large, elegantly spotted. 20 cts.

MUSA. (Banana.)

Tropical fruits, requiring strong heat and moisture to grow in perfection. They are excellent ornamental plants for decorative purposes, and should be grown in peat, rough loam and sand.

1095. *M. Decca*. A dwarfish form, with excellent fruit. 75 cts.
1096. *M. rosea*. Grown for garden decoration especially. 50 cts.

MYOSOTIS.

The "FORGET-ME-NOT" of the florist, a dwarf plant for the greenhouse, requiring shade and moisture to grow properly, but of easy culture in light fibrous soil and peat, with some sand. Does well in the open air.

1097. *M. dissitiflora*. Blooms profusely, bright blue, compact. 15 cts.

MYRSIPHYLLUM. (Smilax.)

The most useful greenhouse climber in our collection. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Give abundant moisture, and a deep, rich, loamy soil. Train the young shoots as fast as they push.

1098. *M. asparagoides*. Foliage bright glossy green. 20 cts.

NERIUM.

A genus of large shrubs from India, adapted to the cool greenhouse or living room, and producing very showy flowers in large masses. Pot in good rich loam, with a little manure and sand.

35 cts. each; 4 varieties for \$1.25.

1099. *N. Oleander fl. pl.* Flowers double and rose colored.
1100. *Album grandiflorum*. Very large pure white flowers.
1101. *Album simplex maxima*. Single flowers, large size, pure white.
1102. *Atropurpureum duplex*. Double flowers, dark purple color.
1103. *Carneum semiduplex*. Pale carmine, semi-double.
1104. *Carneum simplex*. Single flesh-colored bloom.
1105. *Cupreum*. A showy tint of copper-color.
1106. *Giganteum*. Extremely large pale rose-colored flowers.
1107. *Luteum grandiflorum*. Very large flowers, pale yellow color.
1108. *Madoni grandiflorum*. Double pure white, fine.
1109. *Marginatum*. See new plants.
1110. *Purpureum simplex*. Bright purple flowers, single.
1111. *Purpureum superbum*. Single purple flowers.
1112. *Roseum fl. pl.* Double rose-color, an improvement.
1113. *Roseum splendens fl. pl.* Distinct from the above, flowers brighter.

NERINE.

Elegant Amaryllis-like plants, mostly natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Grow in a mixture of good sandy loam and manure. Give water when growing, but during season of rest keep perfectly dry.

1114. *N. undulata*. Flowers in Spring. Delicate lilac-rose flowers. 30 cts.

NIEREMBERGIA.

Decumbent herbaceous plants from South America, with white or purple funnel-shaped flowers. Suited to the cool greenhouse and for bedding purposes. Pot in good loamy soil and sand.

1115. *N. gracilis*. Pale bluish-lilac flowers throughout the season. 15 cts.

OLEA. (Olive.)

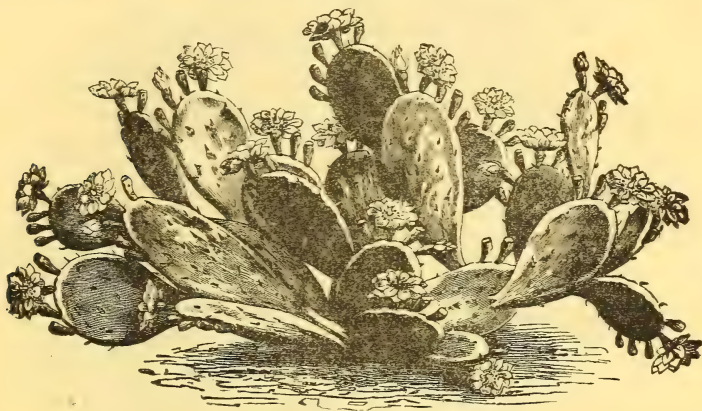
Tropical shrubs or trees, with leathery evergreen leaves, and small whitish fragrant flowers. They succeed well in an ordinary greenhouse, and may be grown in light rich fibrous soil.

1116. *O. fragrans*. Evergreen leaves. Small white fragrant flowers. 25 cts.

OPUNTIA.

A genus of CACTACEÆ, with broad prickly stems, and with mostly large showy flowers. The following are entirely hardy, and fine for rock-work, &c. Pot in sandy, peaty rough soil. Drain well.

1117. *O. Missouriensis*. A species with large light yellow flowers. 20 cts.



OPUNTIA RAFINESQUII. (Cactus.)

1118. *O. Rafinesquii*. The common Prickly-pear, golden-yellow bloom. 20 cts.

ORANGES. (See *Citrus*.)

OTHONNA.

Mostly succulent herbs, belonging to the composite family of plants, extremely useful for vases, hanging baskets, rock-work, &c. They grow best in light sandy soil, with a good drainage.

1119. *O. sedifolia*. A trailing succulent, with yellow flowers. 20 cts.

OXALIS.

Greenhouse bulbs, requiring very little heat, and are esteemed for decorating windows, &c. They look well in baskets, vases, &c., and are partial to sandy, peaty, turfy loam, with fair drainage.

20 cts. each.

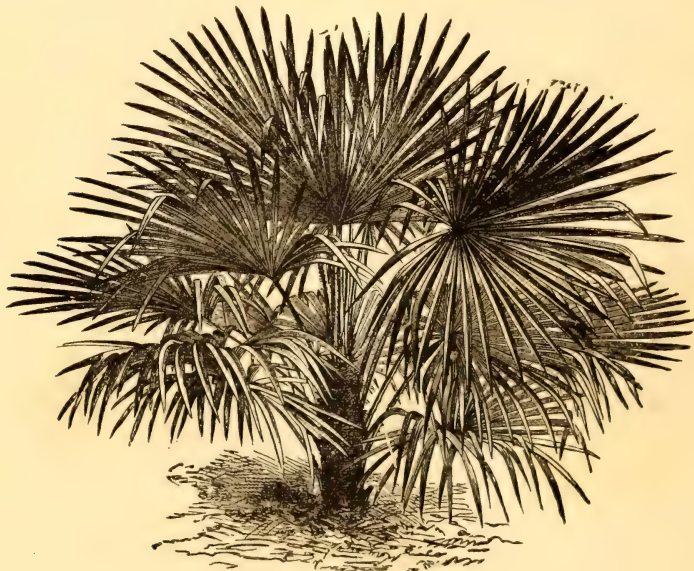
- 1120. *O. arborea*. Large bright-rose-colored flowers.
- 1121. *O. bipunctata*. Very dwarf; large deep-red flowers.
- 1122. *O. Bowii*. Flowers large, deep-rose color.
- 1123. *O. floribunda*. Great profusion of bright rose-colored flowers.
- 1124. *O. do. alba*. A pure white flowering variety, very pretty.
- 1125. *O. lactiflora*. Dwarf species, bearing a profusion of white flowers.
- 1126. *O. rosacea*. A beautiful species with rose-colored flowers.
- 1127. *O. venusta*. Bears a profusion of large rose-colored flowers.
- 1128. *O. vesperitum*. Very large, curiously cut foliage.

PALMS.

The natural order *PALMACEÆ* embraces the finest decorative plants in cultivation. They all need shade and an abundance of water at the roots, as well as a frequent syringing overhead. The proper soil to grow them in is two parts loam, one part peat, and one part sand. A few species will bed out in the open air in shaded cool localities.

Plants too large to send per mail are marked *Ex.*, and can be sent per express only.

- 1129. *Areca lutescens*. An elegant Palm, stem yellow, mottled with black. \$2.50.
- 1130. *A. rubra*. Deep green leaves, ribs marked with reddish-crimson lines. \$3.
- 1131. *Brahea filamentosa*. See *Pritchardia*.



CHAMÆROPS EXCELSA.

- 1132. *Chamærops excelsa*. Leaves fan-shaped, dark green color. 50 cts.
- 1133. *C. do. macrocarpa*. A form of the above, larger in all its parts. 50 cts.
- 1134. *C. humilis*. Dwarf; leaves divided into narrow erect segments. 50 cts.
- 1135. *C. do. macrocarpa*. A robust variety, grayish, blue-green leaves. 50 cts.
- 1136. *Cocas capitata*. An excellent species, decidedly graceful. Rare. \$5. *Ex.*
- 1137. *C. Romanzoffianus*. Long, beautifully arched, plume-like leaves. \$5. *Ex.*
- 1138. *Corypha Australis*. "*Livistona Australis*." Leaves divided into small segments, dark green. \$5. *Ex.*; small, \$1.50.
- 1139. *Cycas media*. Not a true palm. Numerous plume-like deep green leaves. \$5.
- 1140. *C. revoluta*. (*Sago Palm*.) Showy crown of dark green leaves. \$3. *Ex.*
- 1141. *Diplolhemium campestre*. Leaves dark green above, whitish beneath. \$3.



JUBÆA SPECTABILIS.

1142. *Jubæa spectabilis*. (*Coquito Palm*) Leaves from 6 to 12 feet long. \$1.

LIVISTONA SINENSIS. (*Latania Borbonica*.)

1143. *Latania Borbonica*. (*Livistona*.) Leaves fan-shaped, bright green. 75 cts.
 1144. *Pandanus Javanicus* var. Leaves narrow, banded with pure white. \$1.
 1145. *P. utilis*. Leaves long, very graceful, glaucous green, small. 50 cts.
 1146. *P. Veitchii*. Bordered with conspicuous bands of pure white. \$1.



PHENIX.

1147. *Phoenix Canariensis macrocarpa*. Pinnate leaves, long, linear deep green. 50 cts.
1148. *P. dactylifera*. (*Date Palm*.) Long pinnate dark green leaves. 50 cts. to \$1.
1149. *P. farinifera*. An elegant species with glaucous leaves. Large specimens \$5. Ex.
1150. *P. pumila*. Linear graceful leaves. Seedlings 50 cts. Large plants \$5. Ex.
1151. *P. reclinata*. Stout stem, pinnate deep green leaves. Large specimens \$5. Ex.
1152. *P. spinosa*. Decidedly spiny leaves, bright green color. Large plants \$5. Ex.
1153. *P. sylvestris humilis*. (*Wild Date*.) Low growth, small foliage. Large. \$5. Ex.
1154. *Pritchardia filamentosa*. Large fan-shaped leaves, long filaments. 75 cts.
1155. *Ptychosperma Alexandra*. An elegant slender-stemmed species, not unlike a *Seaforthia*. 75 cts.
1156. *Sabal Adansoni*. [*Dwarf Palmetto*.] Native of our Southern States. 50 cts.
1157. *S. Havanensis*. Beautiful glaucous-green tint. \$1.
1158. *S. umbraculifera*. Dark green leaves, robust growth. \$1.
1159. *Seaforthia elegans*. A very graceful Palm, dark green. \$1.50. Ex.
1160. *Thrinax argentea*. Beautiful fan-shaped leaves, silvery beneath. \$3. Ex.

PANAX.

1161. *P. fruticosum*. See new plants.

PANCRATIUM.

A genus of bulbous plants, belonging to the AMARYLLIS family, and of easy cultivation in peat, fibrous loam, and sand, with excellent drainage. The following is a native of our Southern States.

1162. *P. rotatum*. White fragrant flowers, borne in clusters on a tall stem. 30 cts.

PANICUM.

A very extensive genus of grasses, numbering some 850 species in all. The following is an attractive little plant especially useful for vases, baskets, specimen pans for exhibition, &c. Pot in sandy fibrous soil.

1163. *P. variegatum*. A beautifully variegated grass. 15 cts.

PANSY. [See *Viola*.]PASSIFLORA. (*Passion Flower*.)

Mostly magnificent stove climbers (excepting two native species enumerated below,) of quick growth and free bloom. They prefer a mixture of light loam and fibrous peat with plenty of sand. Give plenty of heat and moisture, and an abundance of room to spread.

1164. *P. Decaisneana*. Flowers very large, purplish crimson. 35 cents.
1165. *P. incarnata*. Flesh color, rampant grower, entirely hardy. 25 cents.
1166. *P. lutea*. Native species, very small greenish yellow flowers. 25 cents.
1167. *P. trifasciata*. Large elegantly variegated foliage. 30 cents.

PELARGONIUM.

Elegant green-house plants, requiring a cool, moist atmosphere, with plenty of light and air, and a soil composed of rich fibrous loam and sand.

1168. A large collection of named varieties. 30 cents.

PEPEROMIA.

An exceedingly valuable genus of dwarf stove plants, with prettily marked leaves. They show to most advantage when grown several together in a pan, in peat and loam, with a little sand.

1169. *P. maculosa*. Dwarf plant, succulent foliage, with silvery lines. 25 cents.
 1170. *P. magnoliæfolia*. Of taller growth, with long fleshy leaves. 25 cents.
 1171. *P. Verschaffelti*. Very large, thick leaves, with silvery markings. 25 cents.

PERISTROPHE.

Natives of India; herbs with mostly showy purple flowers. The following species is a dwarf prostrate plant, that in some localities is valued for bedding out.

1172. *P. angustifolia aurea*. A species, with golden marked foliage. 15 cents.

PETUNIA.

One of our most popular bedding plants, giving a profusion of flowers all summer long. The double varieties make showy specimens in pots. Grown in sandy loam and manure.

1173. **Single**. A splendid assortment of colors. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10.
 1174. **Double**. Collection of named varieties, exceedingly rich. 25 cents.

PHAJUS.

Terrestrial Orchids, producing beautiful spikes of flowers, of easy culture. Grow in a mixture of loam, peat and rotten manure, with some sand. Give strong heat and moisture.

1175. *P. grandifolius*. (*Bletia Tankervilleæ*.) Large white and brown flowers. 75 cents.

PHALARIS.

A genus of deep green fine looking grasses, the cultivated species described below being an old popular garden plant, generally called RIBBON-GRASS. Any good light soil will grow it.

1176. *P. arundinacia picta*. Leaves beautifully striped. 20 cents.

PHILODENDRON.

1177. *P. bipinnatifidum*. See new plants.

PHLOX. (Herbaceous.)

The newer varieties of Perennial Phlox are among our most satisfactory florists' flowers. They are all quite hardy. The soil should be deep and rich, and during winter the roots must be protected with a little coarse manure.

20 cents each; \$1.75 per 10.

1178. *Albertus*. Bright reddish crimson tinted.
 1179. *Amabilis*. Large, pale orange red, with small dark eye.
 1180. *Coquette*. White lake-red eye, large and fine.
 1181. *Crozy fils*. See new plants.
 1182. *Eliza Borzner*. Peach with large crimson eye.
 1183. *Etoile de Lyon*. See new plants.
 1184. *Eugénie Immer*. White with rose colored centre.
 1185. *Frédéric Soulié*. See new plants.
 1186. *Gloire des massifs*. See new plants.
 1187. *Hendersoni*. Pale lilac, prettily tinted.
 1188. *Independence*. Very fine pure white.
 1189. *Jules Ferry*. See new plants.
 1190. *La Brazer*. Small purplish-crimson flower.
 1191. *La Croix*. Pale purple; strong grower.
 1192. *Le Compte*. Lilac with shaded white eye.
 1193. *Le tour du monde*. See new plants.

1194. Louis Chrétien. See new plants.
 1195. Louis Van Houtte. Large deep lilac.
 1196. Louise Van Houtte. See new plants.
 1197. Majestica. Deep reddish purple.
 1198. Mme. Carteson. Blush with white eye.
 1199. Mme. de Wendall. White, with distinct purple eye.
 1200. Mme. Lecerf. Light purple; free bloomer.
 1201. M. Andrieux. See new plants.
 1202. M. Malet. Pale lilac; free bloomer.
 1203. Neicaillond. Bright solferino; dark eye.
 1204. Président Floquet. See new plants.
 1205. Président Monelle. White, with violet eye.
 1206. Princesse de bonheur. Pale red, with deep lake eye.
 1207. Princesse Louise. White, with purplish-red eye.
 1208. République. Pale red, with deep crimson eye.
 1209. Rêve d'or. Peach color, with crimson eye.
 1210. Saison Lierval. See new plants.
 1211. Semiramis. Pale pink, with deep red eye.
 1212. Victor Lemoine. Deep purple; tall grower.
 1213. Vierge Marie. Pure white; very choice.

Our assortment contains many splendid varieties.

PHORMIUM.

An ornamental greenhouse genus, requiring but little heat, suitable either for pots or for bedding out during summer in the sub-tropical groups. Pot in good rich loam, with a little sand.

1214. *P. tenax*. (*New Zealand Flax*.) Leaves erect, very dark green. 50 cts.
 1215. *P. do. variegata*. Foliage handsomely striped with yellow and white. 75 cts.

PILEA.

Curious little plants, with very graceful fern-like foliage, and interesting on account of the seeds making a snapping sound when water is sprinkled over the plant. Pot in light fibrous loam and sand.

1216. *P. serpaefolia*. (*Artillery Plant*.) Pretty fern-like foliage. 15 cts.
 1217. *P. reptans*. Very much smaller than the above in all its parts. 15 cts.

PINKS. (*See Dianthus*.)

PLUMBAGO.

Very useful plants for the stove, blooming almost constantly when in a state of health. They are fond of a brisk heat and moisture, and prefer a peaty soil with a slight addition of sand.

1218. *P. capensis*. Pale azure blue. Fine winter blooming plant. 25 cts.
 1219. *P. rosea*. An upright growing kind, with rose-colored bloom. 25 cts.

POINSETTIA.

An old stove plant, highly valued for its immense scarlet bracts, making an excellent winter decorative plant. It needs heat and plenty of water, and a soil composed of peat, fibrous loam and sand.

1220. *P. pulcherrima*. Ends of the branches surmounted by scarlet bracts. 25 cts.

PRIMULA. (*Primrose*.)

Mostly cool greenhouse plants, needing scarcely any heat, but shade and moisture, both summer and winter. The Chinese species and varieties are especially valuable during winter. Pot in two parts leaf-mold or peat, one part turfy loam and one part of sand. Drain carefully.

1221. *P. amæna*. Almost hardy; early spring; light rose color. 30 cts.
 1222. *P. do. alba*. Similar to the above, but white. 30 cts.
 1223. *P. intermedia*. Nearly hardy; brilliant plum or rosy purple color. 30 cts.
 1224. *P. Sinensis fimbriata*. Two colors, red and white, single. 25 cts.
 1225. *P. do. fl. pl. alba*. (*The Double White Chinese Primrose*.) 50 cts.
 1225½. *P. veris*. (*English Cowslip*.) A hardy little plant, preferring shade. 20 cts.
 1226. *P. vulgaris fl. albo pl.* Double white primrose, hardy with protection. 30 cts.



PRIMULA SINENSIS.

PUNICA. (Pomegranate.)

Succeeds well in the open air south, and is almost hardy at the north. Like the common fig, it may be preserved over winter in an ordinary cellar. Grow in good light fibrous soil.

1227. *P. granatum*. (*Common Sweet Pomegranate*.) 25 cts.
 1228. *P. do. fl. pl.* Double scarlet flowers; very showy. 25 cts.
 1229. *P. do. lutea*. Bright yellow flowers; unique. 25 cts.

PYRETHRUM. (Feverfew.)

The following are valuable species for decorating the flower garden; the first on account of its numerous double white flowers, and the latter for ribbon gardening. Any good garden soil will answer.

1230. *P. Parthenium*. Double white flowers, blooming all summer. 15 cts.
 1231. *P. do. "Golden Feather."* An effective bedding plant; golden yellow. 15 cts.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM.

The correct botanical name of the following species is *PARECHITES THUNBERGII*, but as it is so well known under the name of *Rhynchospermum*, we retain the latter here. It is a handsome greenhouse climber, with fragrant white flowers. Use peat and loam in equal parts, with a little sand.

1232. *R. jasminoides*. Small shining dark green leaves. 25 cts.
 1233. *R. do. variegata*. Foliage elegantly variegated with white. 25 cts.

RICHARDIA.

A well known and popular greenhouse plant, succeeding finely in our living rooms. It needs a season of rest, when water should be entirely withheld, but when growing give an abundance of water. Plant in peat and soil, with good drainage.

1234. *R. alba maculata*. Resembling the *Calla Lily*, with spotted foliage. 25 cts.

1234½. *R. Æthiopica*. (*White Calla. Lily of the Nile.*) 20 to 50 cts.

RICINUS. (Castor Bean Plant.)

Tender annuals, with immense foliage, producing an oriental effect in our beds of sub-tropical plants. They look exceedingly fine in the centre of a *Canna* bed. Give the soil a good dressing of manure.

1235. *R. Africanus albidus*. Stem and leaves silvery white. 25 cts.

1235½. *R. "Duchess of Edinburgh."* New. Large dark purplish foliage. 25 cts.

ROGIERA.

Greenhouse plants, producing their flowers in large terminal heads, in the way of *Ixoras*. Grow in rough fibrous peat, with a little loam and sand.

1236. *R. versicolor*. Flowers rose-colored, with salver-shaped corollas. 35 cts.

RONDELETIA.

A genus of stove plants, very attractive when in bloom, requiring a rather warm temperature and frequent syringing. The proper soil for them is equal parts of peat and fibrous loam, with a little sand.

1237. *R. anomala*. Produces small tubular scarlet flowers. 35 cts.

ROSES.

As the rose has always held the foremost rank in the entire list of cultivated plants, and fairly earned the title of the "Queen of Flowers," we have in accordance with the popular demand for the past quarter of a century, made its cultivation a prominent feature in the floral department of our establishment. We cannot say that we grow every variety known, neither have we the least ambition so to do, but, in justice to ourselves, we desire to state that the list we offer to our customers assuredly embraces all the desirable qualities that any one can justly expect in these lovely flowers. Every new variety that promises to be valuable is put on trial as soon as it is introduced, and if found wanting in any of the requisite essentials, it is dropped at once to make room for others that *we know to be superior*. We wish to call attention to the exceedingly low prices at which we offer our plants the present season, as they are no higher than the usual wholesale rates to the trade; but in order to dispose of our immense stock of strong, healthy plants, we have concluded to offer this extra inducement, and we have every reason to believe that our course will be duly appreciated by all our old friends, as well as a host of new. In this connection we wish to explain that this sweeping reduction in price is not in any way owing to a decrease in the quality of our plants; but on the contrary, never have they presented a more vigorous state of health than at the present time.

Price of plants in 3 inch pots, suitable for planting at once in open ground, where the season will admit of it, or blooming in doors, 15 cts each, 9 for \$1; 20 for \$2; 33 for \$3; 50 for \$4; 60 for \$5; 100 for \$7.50. Purchasers' selection of varieties, so far as our stock will admit. Please name additional varieties desired, in case we should be out of any kind.

SPECIAL OFFER.

For \$1.00 we will send one dozen fine strong healthy roses without names, that are really beautiful first-class kinds, but without labels. For those of our customers who care nothing for the names, but who desire to procure good plants at a very low price, this is an unusually good offer.

In consequence of the exceedingly cheap rates at which we now dispose of our Roses, we are obliged to refuse all orders for less amounts than \$1.



RICHARDIA ALBA
MACULATA.

CLASS I. (Bourbon Roses.)

The Bourbons are mostly able to withstand the severity of our climate, and are especially valuable for their profusion of finely-formed, beautiful flowers.

- 1238. **Appoline.** Light pink, large, cupped and full, very free bloomer.
- 1239. **Hermosa.** One of the best old roses, light blush, very double.
- 1240. **Hermosa Climbing.** Similar to the above, but climbing.
- 1241. **Impératrice Eugénie.** Beautiful pale rose, reddish margins.
- 1242. **Mme. Bosanquet.** A superb old rose, deep blush, large, very double.
- 1243. **Queen of the Bourbons.** Delicate pink, large and double, blooms freely.
- 1244. **Sir Joseph Paxton.** (*Laffay*, 1852.) Bright rose, shaded with crimson.
- 1245. **Souvenir de la Malmaison.** (*Beluze*.) Very large, flesh color.

CLASS II. (China or Bengal Roses.)

Somewhat similar to the above, with smaller foliage, not wholly reliable as to hardiness, but unsurpassed for their immense amount of bloom. They are fine for forming beds of dwarf plants, requiring but little heading back, and are always in flower.

- 1246. **Agrippina.** Rich velvety-crimson, moderate grower, but free bloomer.
- 1247. **Arch Duke Charles.** Rose, changing to rich crimson, very large.
- 1248. **Louis Philippe.** Dark velvety-crimson, paler in the centre, vigorous.
- 1249. **Lucullus.** Deep crimson maroon, good grower and free bloomer.
- 1250. **Mme. Bréon.** Rose-color, tinged with salmon.
- 1251. **Sanguinea.** Very slender growing plant, rich crimson color.
- 1252. **Viridiflora.** "Green Rose." Flowers all green, very unique and curious.
- 1253. **White Daily.** Pure white, very free bloomer.

CLASS III. (Noisette Roses.)

Valuable for covering arbors, trellises, and the sides of buildings. They are free bloomers generally, and many of them are exceedingly fragrant. They require ample protection during the winter.

- 1254. **America.** (*Ward*, 1859.) Creamy yellow, approaching white, fine size.
- 1255. **Beauty of Greenmount.** Dark rosy-red, changing to crimson.
- 1256. **Céline Forestier.** Pale yellow, with deeper centre.
- 1257. **Chromatella.** (*Cloth of Gold*, 1843.) Golden yellow, shaded, very fragrant.
- 1258. **Galletta.** Deep pink, blooms freely.
- 1259. **Isabella Gray.** Golden-yellow, large and full, tea-scented, good grower.
- 1260. **James Sprunt.** (*James Sprunt*.) Free bloomer, bright crimson.
- 1261. **Jeanne d'Arc.** Yellowish-white, in clusters, free bloomer, strong grower.
- 1262. **Lamarque.** White, tinged with yellow, beautiful, large, full, strong grower.
- 1263. **Sir Walter Scott.** Large clusters of pale blush or pink.
- 1264. **Solfaterre.** (1843.) Yellow and white, very fragrant, large, very double.
- 1265. **Superba.** Fine large clusters of bright rose and white.
- 1266. **Washington.** Almost white or pale pink. Valuable.

CLASS IV. (Tea Roses.)

Mostly tender at the North, but exceedingly beautiful, everblooming and deliciously fragrant, the colors also are very attractive. Unsurpassed for pot culture.

- 1267. **Adam.** (*Adam*, 1838.) Blush rose, very sweet, very large and full.
- 1268. **Adrienne Christophe.** Yellow and apricot, rose shaded.
- 1269. **Aline Sisley.** (*Guillot fils*.) Deep rosy-purple, varying to violet-red.
- 1270. **American Banner.** See new plants.
- 1271. **Anna Ollivier.** Flesh colored rose, reverse finely shaded.
- 1272. **Bella.** Pure white, forms fine buds, good for forcing, a fine grower.
- 1273. **Belle fleur d'Arzens.** Bright rose, with carmine centre.
- 1274. **Belle Lyonnaise.** (*Levet*, 1869.) Deep canary-yellow, changing to white.
- 1275. **Bon Silene.** Beautiful rose-color, very free bloomer.
- 1276. **Bougère.** Deep rosy-bronze, large and full, a grand old variety.
- 1277. **Catharine Mermet.** Flesh-colored rose, large and full.

1278. **Cels.** A valuable old variety, flesh-color, a very profuse bloomer.
 1279. **Chas. Rovelli.** Bright carmine, changing to light rose.
 1280. **Cheshunt Hybrid.** Purplish maroon, shaded with crimson.
 1281. **Claire Carnot.** Deep yellow or yellowish buff, peach centre.
 1282. **Comtesse de Nadaillac.** Flesh color, tinted with rose.
 1283. **Cornelia Cook.** White, tinted with yellow, large and perfect buds.
 1284. **Devoniensis.** (*Curtis.*) Yellowish white, a grand old rose.
 1285. **Devoniensis Climbing.** Similar to the above, but climbing.
 1286. **Douglas.** Deep crimson, a distinct color, free grower, excellent.
 1287. **Duchesse de Brabant.** Rosy flesh-color, one of the finest of its class.
 1288. **Duchesse de Thuringe.** Light rose, almost white.
 1289. **Esther Pradel.** Beautiful salmon-rose, excellent form.
 1290. **Général de Tartas.** (*Bemède.*) Fine rosy-pink, shaded with salmon.
 1291. **Gloire de Dijon.** (*Jacotot, 1853.*) Yellow, shaded with salmon, large.
 1292. **Isabella Sprunt.** (*James Sprunt.*) Sulphur-yellow, magnificent bud.
 1293. **Jean Pernet.** Bright yellow, prettily tinted, large size.
 1294. **La Jonquille.** (*Ducher, 1871.*) The deepest golden-yellow Tea known.
 1295. **Le Phoenix.** Carmine rose, very fragrant and fine.
 1296. **Laurette.** Delicate creamy-white, shaded with rose.
 1297. **Le Nankin.** (*Ducher.*) Coppery-yellow, large, full, of fine form.
 1298. **Le Pactole.** A fine old rose, lemon yellow and white, blooming freely.
 1299. **Letty Coles.** New and fine rose-colored flowers.
 1300. **Mme. Azélie Imbert.** Salmon-yellow, beautiful in bud.
 1301. **Mme. Camille.** Delicate salmon-pink, cupped, large.
 1302. **Ma Capucine.** Copper-yellow, free bloomer, fine.
 1303. **Mme. Devoucoux.** (*Ducher.*) Clear canary-yellow, edged with white.
 1304. **Mme. Bravy.** (*Guillot père*) A fine old creamy-white rose, large.
 1305. **Mme. Damaizin.** Salmon, large, full, blooms freely, fair grower.
 1306. **Mme. Falcot.** (*Guillot fils, 1858.*) Apricot-yellow, deeper color than *Safiano*.
 1307. **Mme. Margottin.** (*Guillot fils, 1866.*) Beautiful dark citron-yellow.
 1308. **Mme. Trifle.** (*Levet.*) Salmon-yellow, large, full, fine form.
 1309. **Mlle Rachel.** Lemon-white, beautiful buds, blooms freely.
 1310. **Marcelin Roda.** White, with yellow centre, large and full.
 1311. **Maréchal Niel.** (*Pradel, 1864.*) Deep golden-yellow, very large.
 1312. **Marie Ducher.** Transparent salmon rose, good habit.
 1313. **Marie Guillot.** (*Guillot.*) White tinted with yellow, beautifully imbricated.
 1314. **Marie Sisley.** Yellowish-white, bright rose margins.
 1315. **Mont Blanc.** Creamy white tinted with yellow, delicately shaded.
 1316. **Niphetos.** Mostly pure white, elegant bud, fine for forcing.
 1317. **Perfection de Monplaisir.** Beautiful canary-yellow.
 1318. **Perle des jardins.** Straw color or canary-yellow.
 1319. **Régulus.** Bright carmine, with purple and rose shading.
 1320. **Reine de Portugal.** (*Guillot fils.*) Very deep bright yellow.
 1321. **Safrano.** Bud splendid, apricot changing to buff.
 1322. **Saint Joseph.** Bright carmine changing to salmon rose.
 1323. **Sombreuil.** (*Robert and Moreau.*) White tinted with rose.
 1324. **Souvenir de Paul Néron.** Salmon-yellow edged with rose.
 1325. **Souvenir d'un ami.** (*Belot Defougère.*) Salmon and rose shaded.
 1326. **Sulphureux.** Fine sulphur-yellow, handsome bud.
 1327. **Thérèse Loth.** Delicate rose, brighter centre, fine.
 1328. **Vallée de Chamounix.** Orange yellow shaded with lilac.

CLASS V. (Climbing Roses.)

These bloom only once in the season, but a succession of flowers prolongs the period for some weeks. They are all entirely hardy.

1329. **Anna Maria.** White shaded with pale pink.
 1330. **Baltimore Belle.** (*Samuel Feast.*) Nearly white, with a faint blush.
 1331. **Eugène Jardine.** Creamy white, large and full.
 1332. **Eva Corinne.** Pale red and pink, prettily blended.
 1333. **Gem of the Prairies.** One of the newer varieties, with a pleasant fragrance.
 1334. **Greville.** "*Seven Sisters.*" Shaded from light to dark red.
 1335. **Linnæan Hill Beauty.** Large clusters of pale rose.
 1336. **Queen of the Prairies.** (*Samuel Feast.*) Large clusters of red flowers.

CLASS VI. (Moss Roses.)

This class is prized for the mossy calyx that surrounds the bud. They are reasonably hardy, and delight in rich soil.

- 1337. **A feuilles pourpres.** Large size, light purplish-violet; fine form, quite mossy.
- 1338. **Bourcier Larivière.** Very deep red, good form.
- 1339. **Captain John Ingram.** (*Laffay.*) Dark velvety-purple, full fine.
- 1340. **Comtesse de Murinais.** (*Vibert, 1843.*) Large size, pure white.
- 1341. **Henri Martin.** (*Portemer.*) Bright carmine, large and full.
- 1342. **Mme. Alboni.** Clear pink, changing to purple.
- 1343. **Mme. de la Rochelambert.** Bright amaranth, large and full.
- 1344. **Marie de Blois.** Rosy lilac, or bright rose color.
- 1345. **Princesse Adélaïde.** (*Laffay.*) Bright rose, vigorous grower and good form.
- 1346. **Raphael.** Light pink, prettily tinted with rose.

CLASS VII. (Hybrid Perpetual Roses.)

The name is a misnomer, as they really only bloom once in a season, and do not compare in blooming qualities to the lovely Teas, Chinas, &c. They are not at all adapted to culture in rooms.

- 1346½. **Anna de Diesbach.** (*Lacharme, 1859.*) Brilliant carmine, excellent form.
- 1347. **Belle Normande.** Rose shaded with carmine.
- 1348. **Clothilde Roland.** Bright cherry-red, fine form.
- 1349. **Coquette des Alpes.** (*Lacharme, 1867.*) White with blush centre.
- 1350. **Crimson Bedder.** Brilliant scarlet and crimson.
- 1351. **David de Barny.** Deep cherry-red, very fragrant.
- 1352. **Duke of Wellington.** (*Granger, 1864.*) Bright red and velvety.
- 1353. **Elisa Boëlle.** White, slightly tinged with rose.
- 1354. **Général Jacqueminot.** (*Rousselet, 1853.*) Brilliant crimson scarlet.
- 1355. **Général Washington.** (*Granger, 1861.*) Fiery crimson scarlet, large.
- 1356. **Henry IV.** Pale rose color, free bloomer.
- 1357. **John Hopper.** (*Ward, 1862.*) Deep rose, with bright crimson centre.
- 1358. **Jules Margottin.** (*Margottin, 1853.*) Rich purplish crimson.
- 1359. **La France.** (*Guillot fils, 1867.*) Interior white, exterior beautiful rosy lilac.
- 1360. **La Reine.** (*Laffay, 1843.*) Very large rosy pink, good grower.
- 1361. **L'Enfant du Mt. Carmel.** Brilliant carmine shaded with red.
- 1362. **Léopold le premier.** Crimson, with soft tint of violet.
- 1363. **Lord Palmerston.** Rich scarlet shaded with maroon.
- 1364. **Louis Van Houtte.** (*Lacharme, 1869.*) Scarlet, with amaranth border.
- 1365. **Mme. Alfred de Rougemont.** (*Lacharme.*) White, tinted with pink.
- 1366. **Mme. Chas. Wood.** (*E. Verdier.*) Very double, large, dazzling crimson.
- 1367. **Mme. Trotter.** Bright red, large size, fine form.
- 1368. **Pæonia.** Clear brilliant red, strong grower, distinct, good old variety.
- 1369. **Prince Albert.** (*W. Paul.*) Deep crimson, fine form, profuse bloomer.
- 1370. **Prince Camille de Rohan.** (*E. Verdier, 1861.*) Crimson maroon.
- 1371. **Queen of Waltham.** Beautiful shade of cherry-red.
- 1372. **Queen Victoria.** (*W. Paul.*) Very pale blush, large and full.
- 1373. **Rev. H. Dombrain.** Light crimson, tinted with cherry.
- 1374. **Souvenir de Ducher.** Purple, with velvety violet centre.
- 1375. **Triomphe de l'Exposition.** (*Margottin, 1855.*) Brilliant rosy crimson.
- 1376. **Triomphe de Valenciennes.** Light flesh color, fine.

CLASS VIII. (Miscellaneous Roses.)

1378. *Mme. Plantier*. Pure white Hybrid, vigorous grower.
 1379. *Mrs. Lawrence*. A dwarf in all its parts, bright pink.
 1380. *Microphylla*. (*White*.) Very double and sweet-scented.

RUELLIA.

Stove plants, with spikes of showy flowers, blooming continuously if given a warm sunny position and a rich fibrous loam, with a little peat and sand, to grow in. Syringe them frequently.

1381. *R. formosa*. Numerous spikes of bright rose-colored flowers. 25 cts.

SACCHARUM.

Our well known Sugar Cane of the Southern States is the type of this useful genus. They are very ornamental for grouping on the lawn, when associated with other sub-tropical plants.

1382. *S. violaceum*. Rich violet or plum-colored stem. 35 cts.

SALVIA.

Elegant greenhouse plants in pots, or conspicuous objects in the open ground. They delight in warmth and plenty of light. Pot in good rich turfy loam, and water freely.

1383. *S. Bruanti*. See new plants.
 1384. *S. officinalis variegata*. The garden *Sage*, with variegated foliage. 20 cts.
 1384½. *S. patens*. Flowers solitary, brilliant velvety-blue. 20 cts.
 1385. *S. splendens*. (*Scarlet Sage*.) The old bedding species. 15 cts.
 1386. *S. do. alba*. A newer variety, with white flowers. 15 cts.
 1387. *S. do. marmorata*. Flowers scarlet, striped with white. 15 cts.
 1388. *S. Verschaffelti*. Long spikes of lovely pink flowers. 15 cts.

SANCHEZIA.

Elegantly variegated stove plants, requiring plenty of drainage, and a copious supply of water. Pot in equal parts of light loam and peat, with some sand.

1389. *S. nobilis variegata*. Bright green leaves, with yellow markings. 25 cts.

SANSEVIERA.

1390. *S. Angolensis*. See new plants.

SARRACENIA.

Commonly termed "Pitcher Plants," or "Side-saddle Flowers." Grow in a cool moist atmosphere, and pot in a mixture of sphagnum moss and peat, with sand.

Drain well, and place the pot inside one of a larger size, with the space between filled with moss.

1391. *S. Psittacina*. An elegant little species, with spotted leaves. 25 cts.
 1392. *S. purpurea*. Known as the "*North-ern Pitcher Plant*," hardy. 25 cts.
 1393. *S. rubra*. Leaves long, erect, slender pale green, with purple veins. 25 cts.
 1393½. *S. variolaris*. Leaves broadly winged, spotted with white. 25 cts.

SAXIFRAGA.

Mostly dwarf spreading plants, appropriate for rockeries, hanging baskets, &c. *S. sarmentosa* is an elegant basket plant. Pot in light fibrous soil, peat and sand.

1394. *S. crassifolia*. Hardy, flowers pink, foliage large, succulent. 20 cts.
 1395. *S. sarmentosa*. The roundish leaves are prettily veined. 15 cts.



SAXIFRAGA CRASSIFOLIA.



SEDUM.

Succulent, mostly hardy dwarf plants, with pink or yellow flowers, suitable for rock-work, &c. They are fond of a peaty, turfy loam, with plenty of sand and broken pots. Drain effectually.

1396. *S. Sieboldi variegatum*. Handsomely marked foliage. 25 cts.

1397. *S. spectabile*. Large trusses of bright rosy-pink flowers. 20 cts.

Twenty other species. 15 cts. each, or set of ten kinds for \$1.25.

SELAGINELLA.

A genus of flowerless plants, with branching and mostly creeping stems, and small awl-shaped or linear leaves; invaluable for warden cases or ferneries, where they can have shade and moisture. The proper soil is equal parts of peat and turfy loam, quite sandy, with good drainage.

20 cts. each, \$1.75 per 10.

1398. *S. apus*. A delicate little moss-like native plant, with small creeping stems.

1399. *S. Cunninghamii*. Tall, erect, fern-like, deep green.

1400. *S. delicatissima*. A decumbent plant, leaves small, pale green; slender.

1401. *S. densa*. A dense species, resembling a light green cushion of moss.

1402. *S. denticulata*. A pretty creeping kind, leaves dark green and rounded.

1403. *S. do. aurea*. A variety of the preceding, marked with bright yellow.

1404. *S. elongata*. Erect, with beautiful fern-like fronds of a deep green tint.

1405. *S. flabellata*. Upright in growth, and of a very deep green color.

1406. *S. involvens*. Small closely set foliage, of a bright green color.

1407. *S. lepidophyllum*. Dwarf, cushion-like, pale green.

1408. *S. Martensi*. Sub-erect stems, and broad dark shining green leaves.

1409. *S. do. variegata*. A form with white blotches on the foliage.

1410. *S. paradoxa*. Very dark green, semi-erect; distinct.

1411. *S. plumosa*. Large, spreading, erect, fern-like.

1412. *S. rubricaulis*. A slender elegant species; bright glossy green.

1413. *S. serpens*. Of creeping habit, bright green, fading towards evening.

1414. *S. uncinata*. (*S. cæsia*.) Brilliant metallic bluish foliage.

1415. *S. Warscewiczii*. Large, erect, pale green.

1416. *S. Wildenovii*. Delicate, bright green, fern-like.

SEMPERVIVUM.

Dwarf, rosette-like succulents, increasing by offsets, and producing a pretty effect on rock-work, as well as specimens in pans and pots. They delight in a dry sunny situation, and in a sandy peaty, turfy loam, with good drainage.

15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10, \$10 per 100.

1417. *S. calcareum*. (*S. Californicum*.) The showiest of the "Houseleeks."

1418. *S. globiferum*. A globular mass of bright green foliage.

1419. *S. tectorum*. The common *Houseleek*, dark green color, hardy.

SENECIO.

This extensive genus contains about 900 species which are found all over the globe. The following are pretty vines of great use in decorating rooms, conservatories, &c., and may be grown in turfy loam, with a little sand,

1420. *S. macroglossus*. Dark metallic green hue, veined with silvery gray. 15 cts.

1421. *S. scandens*. (*Parlor Ivy*.) Ivy-shaped leaves, pale green. 15 cts.



SOLANUM. "WEATHERILL'S HYBRID."

SOLANUM.

One of the most important genera in the flora of the world, as it embraces the potato, tomato, egg-plant, pepper, &c., &c. The following may be grown in rich fibrous loam, with a small quantity of sand.

- 1422. *S. capsicastrum*. (*Jerusalem Cherry*.) Brilliant red fruit. 20 cts.
- 1423. *S. jasminoides*. A climber; clusters of white fragrant flowers. 20 cts.
- 1424. *S. "Weatherill's Hybrid"*. A profusion of orange-colored fruits. 20 cts.

SPATHIPHYLLUM.

- 1425. *S. pictum*. See new plants.

STAPELIA.

An extensive genus of succulent branching plants without leaves, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They produce singular and beautiful flowers, with a strong odor. Keep warm, moderately dry, and use peat, fibrous soil and sand, with a good drainage.

- 1426. *S. fuscata*. Large, fleshy, beautifully marbled flowers. 30 cts.
- 1427. *S. triscata*. Flowers star-shaped, very elegant. 30 cts.

STENOTAPHRUM.

A curious and ornamental grass, introduced two or three years since from New South Wales, and is well adapted for a greenhouse basket plant, or for bedding out during summer. It stands heat and drought without scorching, and grows vigorously. Use peat and fibrous loam.

- 1428. *S. glabrum* var. Creeping grass, elegantly striped with pure white. 20 cts.

STEVIA.

A genus of herbaceous composite plants, preferring a cool greenhouse, and blooming during midwinter. Very useful for cut flower work. Succeeds well in good turfy loam with a little sand.

1429. *S. serrata*. A winter blooming plant, with small white flowers. 20 cts.

1430. *S. do. variegata*. Beautifully striped foliage. 20 cts.

STIPA.

A remarkable genus of grasses from the warm temperate regions. The following ornamental species will survive our winters at the North in a cold-pit.

Pot in peat and fibrous loam, with some sand.

1431. *S. pennata*. The "*Feather Grass*." An exceedingly graceful species. 20 cts.

TALINUM.

A genus of fleshy-leaved plants, the following species making a valuable bedding plant for ribbon gardening. It comes from Brazil. A good light rich garden soil suits it admirably, but it dislikes shade.

1432. *T. patens variegata*. A succulent plant, with showy variegated foliage. 15 cts.

**TIGRIDIA.**

1. *conchiflora*.
2. *grandiflora*.

A genus so closely related to the Camellias as to be classed with them by some botanists. It makes a pretty and interesting cool house plant, and needs the same treatment as the Camellia.

1433. *T. viridis*. ("*Tea Plant*."). Evergreen, with fragrant white flowers. 35 cts.

TIGRIDIA. (Tiger Flowers.)

A genus of summer flowering bulbs, too tender to remain out during winter. Of easy cultivation in sandy fibrous soil, made moderately rich. Lift the bulbs in autumn, and keep dry until spring.

12 cts. each, \$1.00 per 10.

1434. *T. conchiflora*. Bright orange-yellow flowers.

1435. *T. grandiflora*. Large brilliant red flowers.

TILLANDSIA.

Very curious and ornamental plants, with stiff enduring foliage, handsomely marked, and growing in almost pure moss, with a very little peat or sand. Keep warm and moist.

1436. *T. zebrina*. Stiff spotted leaves, wavy on the margins. 25 cts.

TORENIA.

Beautiful and useful low spreading stove plants, requiring a strong heat, shade and moisture to succeed well. Pot in equal parts of peat and fibrous loam, with some sand.

1437. *T. Asiatica*. Flowers shaded porcelain-blue, fine for baskets. 20 cts.

1438. *T. pulcherrima*. Flowers darker, and possibly a freer bloomer. 20 cts.

TRADESCANTIA.

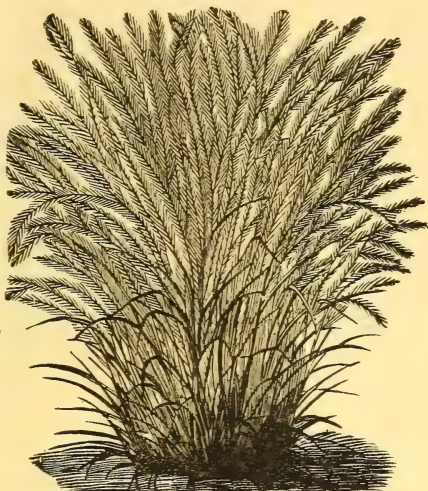
The trailing species of this genus are exceedingly popular greenhouse plants, for drooping over the edges of vases, hanging baskets, &c., &c. They will succeed in the open air during summer, if given shade. Light sandy fibrous loam is what they enjoy.

1439. *T. aquatica*. Free growth, slender stems, small leaves. 15 cts.

1440. *T. repens*. An old green leaved creeping species, excellent. 15 cts.

1441. *T. repens vittata*. Foliage handsomely striped with pure white. 15 cts.

1442. *T. zebrina*. Prettyly marbled leaves. 15 cts.

**STIPA PENNATA.**



TRITOMA UVARIA.

1446. *V. purpurea*. Large, erect, rich scarlet flowers. 25 cts.

VANILLA.

Climbing orchids from tropical Asia and America, requiring strong heat and moisture during the growing season. They should be potted in peat and sphagnum moss.

1447. *V. aromatica*. Produces the aromatic bean of commerce. 50 cts.

VERBENA.

One of the most popular flowering plants for bedding purposes, requiring a good fibrous soil, with leaf mold dug in. Verbenas do not succeed well for more than one season in the same bed.

1448. Our seedling plants are all grown from seed of the very finest description; and by this means we are enabled to offer an entirely healthy and thrifty stock of plants, consisting of all the various shades usually found in the named varieties. Our collection of named varieties is especially rich in brilliant colors, and well defined markings.

Price, 10c. each; 80c. per 10; \$6 per 100.

VINCA. (Periwinkle.)

The trailing species of Periwinkle are all hardy and easily grown in any good soil, they look well on rock-work and in hanging-baskets. The Madagascar species are fine for bedding out or for pot culture.

1449. *V. major*. Large foliage and large pale-blue flowers. 15 cts.

1450. *V. do. elegantissima*. Foliage distinctly marked with white. 15 cts.

1451. *V. minor*. Prefers the shade, dark-green glossy foliage. 15 cts.

1452. *V. do. alba*. Pure white, single flowers. 15 cts.

1453. *V. do. variegata*. Foliage elegantly variegated with white. 15 cts.

1454. *V. rosea*. (Madagascar Periwinkle.) A charming plant, color bright rose. 20 cts.

1455. *V. do. alba*. Similar in growth to the above, but with snow-white flowers. 20 cts.

TRITOMA.

From the Cape of Good Hope, and almost hardy in the northern states, in fact they may remain in the open ground during winter if well protected. Most florists remove them to the cellar or cold pit, however, and such is probably the better plan.

1443. *T. uvaria*. (Red Hot Poker Plant.) Flowers on a tall spike, scarlet. 25 cts.

TUBEROSE.

The POLYANTHES TUBEROSA of botanists, is a tender bulb, to be taken up in the autumn and preserved entirely dry and warm until spring. It delights in warm weather and a dry, sandy soil, well enriched with rotten manure.

12c. each; \$1.00 per 10. Started in pots, 20c. each \$1.75 per 10.

1444. "Double Italian." Spikes of creamy white flowers, very fragrant.

1445. "The Pearl." Flowers large, imbricated; dwarf habit; excellent for forcing.

VALLOTA.

A beautiful Cape bulbous plant, suited to the warm greenhouse, but must not be dried off during winter. Cultivate in equal parts of peat, loam, decomposed manure and sand.



VIOLET BELLE DE CHATENAY.

VIOLA.

A genus comprising the VIOLETS and PANSIES, both needing a glass protection during winter, and preferring a cool to a warm temperature. Pot in a fibrous loam pretty rich, and give a good drainage. They require shade at all seasons.

1456. *Belle de Chatenay*. New; double white, large, fragrant. 20 cts.; \$1.75 per 10.

1457. *Marie Louise*. (Violet.) Large size, double, dark blue, very fragrant. 15 cts.; \$1.25 per 10.

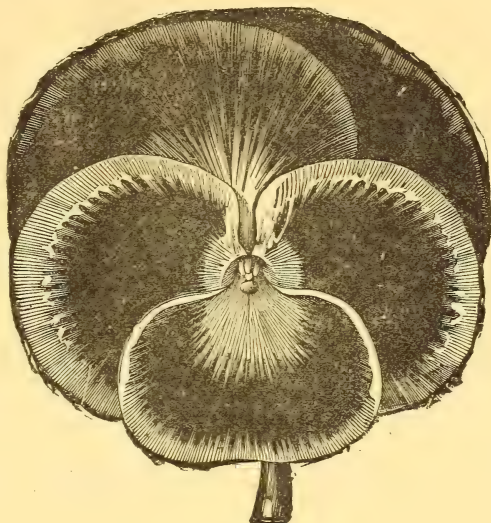
1458. *Neopolitan*. (Violet.) A light-blue, double flower, exceedingly sweet. 15 cts.; \$1.25 per 10.

1459. *Odoratissima*. See new plants.

1460. *Victoria Regina*. (Violet.) Large, showy, deep-blue, fragrant, single flowers. 15 cts.; \$1.25 per 10.

1461. *Schoenbrun*. Single, deep blue, very fragrant and fine. 15 cts.

1462. *V. tricolor*. (Pansy.) A great variety of colors and markings. 15 cts.



PANSY.

YUCCA.

Requiring only the protection of a cold-pit or cool greenhouse. During winter give very little water. Pot in rich loam with plenty of sand, and drain carefully, they may be bedded out during summer.

1463. *Y. aloifolia*. Native of the South; leaves long, narrow, rigid. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

1464. *Y. do. variegata*. Exceedingly attractive; the foliage striped with white and yellow. 50 cts.

1465. *Y. filamentosa*. Hardy, bearing large, creamy, bell-shaped flowers. 20 cts.

1466. *Y. Guatamalensis*. A tender species forming elegant vase plants. 30 cts.

1466½. *Y. recurvifolia*. Leaves long, glaucous-green recurved. 25 cts.

ZINGIBER.

Herbaceous Indian plants, with creeping, jointed, woody rootstocks, from which the grass-like stems arise, bearing cone-shaped spikes of flowers upon their summits. Pot in peat and fibrous loam.

1467. *Z. officinale*. The well-known *Ginger* of the shops. 20 cts.



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

These are all young, thrifty plants, grown in single pots. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per 10.

1468. *Lavender*. (*Lavendula vera*.) Delightfully fragrant.

1469. *Sage*. (*Salvia officinalis*.) The common aromatic herb.

1470. *Thyme*. (*Thymus vulgaris*.) English garden variety.

HARDY PERENNIALS.

Under this heading we group a choice collection of hardy plants, any of which will be sure to give entire satisfaction to all lovers of flowers. Good light garden soil is sufficient for the majority of the species, and a slight coat of long strawy manure during winter will be all the protection they need. Many species show to great advantage on a rockery, and all make a beautiful show when grouped together in a bed. 15 cts. each. \$1.25 per 10, \$10.00 per 100, except where noted.

- 1471. *Achillea Ptarmica* fl. pl. Trailing, small double white flowers. 20 cts.
- 1472. *Anemone fulgens*. Dwarf; bright scarlet flowers, fine for pot culture. 20 cts.
- 1473. *A. Pennsylvanica*. Native, tall, pure white flowers, need shade.
- 1474. *A. Pulsatilla*. Dwarf, bright purple, early in spring. Europe. 20 cts.
- 1475. *Anthericum Liliastrum*. 18 inches high, white fragrant flowers.
- 1475½. *A. repens vitatum*. New, elegantly striped with white. 30 cts.
- 1476. *Arabis alpina*. Dwarf cress, whitish leaves, pure white bloom.
- 1477. *Asclepias tuberosa*. (*Butterfly Weed*.) Bright orange flowers.
- 1478. *Asperula odorata*. Blooms early, flowers pure white, fragrant.
- 1479. *Astilbe Japonica*. (*Spiraea*.) Medium height, white, forces easily.
- 1480. *Cypripedium acaule*. 8 to 12 inches high, flower large, rosy-purple.
- 1481. *C. arietidum*. Very rare, 6 to 10 inches, slender, small red and white bloom.

25 cts.

- 1482. *C. parviflorum*. 1 to 2 feet high, fragrant yellow flowers, not common. 25 cts.
- 1483. *C. pubescens*. 2 feet high, pubescent, pale yellow, large foliage. 25 cts.
- 1484. *C. spectabilis*. A splendid species, 2 feet high, large white and pink flowers.

25 cts.

The above *Cypripediums* are called "Lady's Slippers," or "Moccasin Flowers," and are exceedingly pretty terrestrial Orchids requiring to be grown in peat or leaf mold, in a damp, shady locality. The foregoing are entirely hardy.

- 1485. *Dianthus deltoides*. Very dwarf, small rose-colored flowers.
- 1486. *Dicentra spectabilis*. Tall, early, rosy-crimson flowers. Very fine.
- 1487. *Digitalis purpurea*. (*New Spotted Foxglove*.) Extra good.
- 1488. *Funkia Humboldtii* var. Leaves almost white, needs shade. 25 cts.
- 1489. *F. ivafolia*. Dwarfish, narrow leaves, pale blue flowers, blooms freely.
- 1490. *F. Sieboldiana*. Tall, large thick foliage, pink flowers.
- 1491. *F. subcordata*. Large ovate leaves, pure white flowers. 20 cts.
- 1492. *Gentiana acaulis*. Dwarf alpine, for shade, flowers velvety-blue. 25 cts.
- 1493. *Geranium pratense* fl. pl. Dwarf, double bluish-purple bloom.
- 1494. *G. sanguineum*. Dwarf and spreading, crimson-purple flowers.
- 1495. *Gypsophila paniculata*. Large loose panicles of small white bloom.
- 1496. *Hemerocallis flava*. Tall, large yellow fragrant trumpet flowers.
- 1497. *H. graminea*. Dwarf, small grass-like foliage, small orange flowers.
- 1498. *Hepatica acutiloba*. Dwarf, blooms early, pale purple or pink.
- 1499. *Hieraceum aurantiacum*. Very dwarf alpine, orange colored flowers.
- 1500. *Iris Germanica*. (*German Flags*.) 12 beautiful colors, assorted.
- 1501. *Iris Germanica*. 4 splendid varieties, viz: *Indigo*, deep rich purplish-blue;

Jennie Lind, shaded violet; *Sapho*, dark velvety purple; *Vaudeville*, violet and pink. 25 cts. each, or the set of 4 varieties for 85 cts.

- 1502. *Iris Kœmpferi*. Japanese species, four distinct colors.
- 1503. *Lychnis Chalcedonica*. Tall, large heads of scarlet flowers.
- 1504. *Lysimachia clethroides*. New. Long racemes of white bloom.
- 1505. *Lythrum Salicaria*. Very tall, spikes of purple flowers.
- 1506. *Monarda didyma*. (*Oswego Tea*.) 2 feet high, bright red bloom.
- 1507. *Nymphæa odorata*. (*Water Lily*.) Pure white, very fragrant. 25 cts.
- 1508. *Panicum virgatum*. A tall, ornamental graceful grass.
- 1509. *Pentstemon pubescens*. Tall, pale lilac flowers, blooms freely.
- 1510. *Pæony*. Four herbaceous varieties, splendid large flowers.
- 1511. *Phlox subulata*. Very dwarf alpine, rose-colored bloom.
- 1512. *Pulmonaria saccharata picta*. Foliage spotted with white. 25 cts.
- 1513. *Rhexia Virginica*. Large showy flowers, bright reddish-purple.
- 1514. *Tricyrtis hirta*. Tall Japanese plant, curious spotted flowers, late.
- 1515. *Trillium erectum*. Loves shade, bright purple flowers.
- 1516. *T. grandiflorum*. Large white flowers early in spring.
- 1517. *Viola cucullata variegata*. Flowers striped with white.
- 1518. *Xerophyllum asphodeloides*. Tall stem of pure white flowers.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HARDY PERENNIALS.



ANEMONE PULSATILLA.



ANTHERICUM LILIASTRUM.



ARABIS ALPINA.



ANEMONE FULGENS.



ASPERULA ODORATA.



ASTILBE JAPONICA.



CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE.



CYPRIPEDIUM PARVIFLORUM.



DIANTHUS DELTOIDES



DICENTRA SPECTABILIS.



FUNKIA SIEBOLDIANA.



GENTIANA ACAULIS.



GERANIUM PRATENSE FL. PLENO.



GYPHOPHILA PANICULATA.



HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA.



HEPATICA ACUTILOBA.



HIERACEUM AURANTIACUM.



IRIS GERMANICA.



LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA.



LYTHRUM SALICARIA.



NYMPHÆA ODORATA.



PENTSTEMON PUBESCENS.



TRICYRTIS HIRTA.



VIOLA CUCULLATA VARIEGATA.



XEROPHYLLUM ASPHODELOIDES.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

SENT SAFELY PER MAIL.

To those of our customers who have not purchased this class of plants from our establishment, we may say, that although small, they are healthy, well-rooted specimens, taken from three-inch pots, and with ordinary care will make strong blooming plants in one season.

PRICES.—20 cts. each; six for \$1; thirteen for \$2; twenty-one for \$3; thirty for \$4; forty for \$5, or one hundred for \$13, except where noted. Purchaser's selection in every case, as far as our stock will admit. Please name additional varieties desired in case we should be out of any kind.

- 1519. *Althæa frutex*. Double varieties, 10 elegant French kinds.
- 1520. *A. do. fleur blanche*. Pure white single flowers.
- 1521. *A. do. variegata*. Leaves beautifully mottled with white.
- 1522. *Cydonia Japonica*. Flowers in early spring, brilliant crimson scarlet.
- 1523. *C. do. fl. pl.* Flowers color of the above, but semi-double.
- 1524. *Deutzia candidissima*. Double pure white bells. Blooms in June.
- 1525. *D. gracilis*. A slender dwarf shrub, with white, bell-shaped flowers.
- 1526. *Diervilla amabilis alba*. (*Weigela*.) Pale flowers, sometimes white.
- 1527. *D. rosea*. (*Weigela*.) A valuable shrub, with showy, rose-colored flowers.
- 1528. *D. do. Grœnewegeni*. (*Weigela*.) Dark red flowering, fine.
- 1529. *D. do. hortensis nivea*. (*Weigela*.) Pure white bloom. *Rare*. 35 cts.
- 1530. *D. do. Looymansii*. (*Weigela*.) See new plants.
- 1531. *D. do. nana variegata*. (*Weigela*.) Foliage elegantly marked with yellow and pink.
- 1532. *D. do. Steltzneri*. (*Weigela*.) Dark rosy-red flowers.
- 1533. *D. do. Van Houtii*. (*Weigela*.) Deep rose-colored flowers.
- 1534. *Exochorda grandiflora*. *Rare*, from Japan, pure white. 35 cts.
- 1535. *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*. Immense panicles of white flowers.
- 1536. *Rhus cotinus*. (*Purple Mist*.) Large masses of misty bloom.
- 1537. *Spiræa Billardi*. Panicles of bright rose-colored flowers.
- 1538. *S. callosa*. Numerous umbels of pure pink flowers.
- 1539. *Styrax Japonica*. New Japanese shrub, snow-white bloom. 35 cts.
- 1540. *Syringa Persica*. Flowers in small graceful panicles, very fragrant.
- 1541. *S. do. alba*. Similar to above, excepting in the white bloom.
- 1542. *Viburnum plicatum*. *Rare* and elegant species, pure white. 35 cts.
- 1543. *V. sterilis*. (*Common Snowball*.) Heads of white flowers.

HARDY EVERGREENS.

Strong, healthy, well-ripened plants of the following popular evergreens, will be sent per mail, postage free, on receipt of annexed prices. They will be from 6 to 12 inches in height and cannot fail to give great satisfaction to those living at a distance from nursery centres, and where trees of large size can only be procured at great cost, as well as at considerable risk of failure. Having been transplanted they are furnished with an abundance of fibrous roots, and will grow very rapidly and soon make beautiful specimens. We cannot say too much in praise of the beautiful *Retinisporas*, a new and valuable genus from Japan, very hardy and worthy of a place in the smallest collection. These and the dwarf forms of *Arborvitæ* and *Box* are especially fine for Cemetery lots. The list herewith presented embraces the very best, hardiest, and most beautiful of our EVERGREENS, and some or all should be in every yard throughout our country. 25 cts. each; 6 for \$1.25; 12 for \$2.

- 1544. *Arborvitæ American*. (*T. occidentalis*.)
- 1545. *Brinckerhoff's*. (*Brinckerhoffi*.)
- 1546. *Globe-headed*. (*Globosa*.)
- 1547. *Golden*. (*Aurea*.)
- 1548. *Pyramidal*. (*Pyramidalis*.)
- 1549. *Siberian*. (*Wareana* or *Siberica*.)
- 1550. *Vervæne's Variegated*. (*Vervæneana*.)

- 1551. Box, Common Tree. (*Bux. sempervirens.*)
- 1552. Narrow-leaved. (*B. angustifolia.*)
- 1553. Broad-leaved. (*B. latifolia.*)
- 1554. Long-leaved. (*B. longifolia.*)
- 1555. Round-leaved. (*B. rotundifolia.*)
- 1556. Small-leaved. (*B. thymifolia.*)
- 1557. Yellow-variegated. (*B. aurea variegata.*)
- 1558. Fir, Balsam. (*Abies balsamea.*)
- 1559. European Silver. (*A. pectinata.*)
- 1560. Pine, Austrian. (*Pinus Austriaca.*)
- 1561. Scotch. (*B. sylvestris.*)
- 1562. Retinispora, Plume-like. (*R. plumosa.*)
- 1563. Golden. (*R. plumosa aurea.*)
- 1564. Spruce, Hemlock. (*Abies Canadensis.*)
- 1565. Norway. (*A. excelsa.*)
- 1566. White. (*A. alba.*)

HARDY VINES.

These are all thoroughly rooted, one year old plants, just in proper condition for mailing to distant points, and growing vigorously after planting. See that the soil is light and rich, and that a light mulch is placed on the surface of the soil the first season. Do not neglect training the young shoots as fast as they grow.

20 cts. each, \$1.75 per 10.

- 1567. *Akebia quinata*. From Japan, clusters of purplish flowers.
- 1568. *Ampelopsis bipinnata*. Beautiful cut leaves, not common.
- 1569. *A. quinquefolia*. (*American Ivy.*) Bright crimson in autumn.
- 1570. *A. Roylii*. New, leaves change to deep purple in autumn; very large.
- 1571. *A. Veitchi*. (*tricuspidata.*) Turns brilliant red, small foliage, rapid climber.
- 1572. *Aristolochia Sipho*. (*Dutchman's Pipe.*) Flowers pipe-shaped, purple.
- 1573. *Lonicera aurea reticulata*. (*Honeysuckle.*) Elegant golden veins.
- 1574. *L. Belgicum*. (*Monthly Honeysuckle.*) Very fragrant.
- 1575. *L. Halliana*. Pure white, exceedingly fragrant bloom.
- 1576. *L. Japonica*. (*Evergreen Honeysuckle.*) Excellent.
- 1577. *Vitis heterophylla*. (*Variegated Grape.*) Grows freely.
- 1578. *Wistaria Chinensis*. Strong growing vine, pale blue flowers.
- 1579. *W. do. alba*. Long racemes of pure white bloom. Elegant. 35 cts.
- 1580. *W. do. Allenii*. Newly introduced, darker and later flowers.
- 1581. *W. do. fl. pl.* Beautiful double blue flowers, new. 50 cts.
- 1582. *W. frutescens*. American species, dark blue flowers.

AUTUMN BULBS.

We annually import from Holland a fine collection of all the most popular varieties of so-called Dutch Bulbs. These are vastly superior to the cheap roots sold at auction, and consequently cannot be sold at the same very low prices. We wish our friends to remember that we deal in *first-class bulbs* only, and with the most reliable houses in Haarlem.

Price-lists of bulbs will be mailed in the autumn of 1880, to all applicants for the same.

Office Grounds, and partial view of Greenhouses and Nurseries of Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas, West Chester, Pa.

